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U.S. SEEKS TO MAKE EUROPE USSR'S 'FORWARD NUCLEAR OPPONENT'

ID241345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by APN political observer S. Beglov: "The 'New Rape of Europe,' or Washington's Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] The recent report of the withdrawal of another Soviet military formation, together with its hardware, from the GDR's territory was received by broad circles of the international public as confirmation of the USSR's determination to continue to implement the measures announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin 6 October 1979. Moscow "has no interest in seeing the tension which exists in other parts of the world spread to Europe"--that is the just assessment of this event made by a number of foreign political observers, in particular the West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU. The USSR's consistently peace-loving course is in sharp contrast to the attempts to intimidate and blackmail Europeans now being made by U.S. ruling circles and NATO leaders, who are gambling on whipping up tension in order to achieve their hegemonist goals and selfish political ambitions.

The cowboy bravado with which the present American administration has set out developing military passions "along all salients"--from the Caribbean to the southern "underbelly" of the Asian Continent--is now making itself felt in Europe too. The Thatcher government is putting forward a program for reequipping the British nuclear arsenal. Tens of billions of Deutsche marks are being allocated to a "new generation" of armaments for Bonn's Bundeswehr. Norway is being forced to stockpile U.S. heavy weapons on its territory. Major military maneuvers continue virtually without respite.

Nonetheless Washington, as the recent extraordinary session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee showed, is presenting a new "package" of demands to its partners to accelerate rearmament. The flagrant, ultimatum-like nature of this transatlantic pressure has been revealed with particular force in the light of current attempts--in the wake of the Afghan events--to exploit the tension in U.S.-Iranian relations too in order to limit still more West Europe's freedom of action in the sphere of foreign policy and of ensuring its vital economic interests.

Detente--the common property of Europeans, achieved at the cost of tremendous efforts--is threatened. The seventies were of great, crucial significance for the destinies of Europe and the rest of the world. Here in Europe a series of treaties was born which enshrined the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; a course of states' long-term political collaboration along the main highway of ensuring security was elaborated, and mutually advantageous East-West cooperation was tested in practice in various spheres.

The purpose of the contribution to detente by the FRG and other countries, W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, noted recently, was to prevent the emergence of new military threats in Europe. Anyone who experienced the times of the "cold war," he went on, can evaluate the profound changes that the seventies brought for the peoples of Europe.

It may be said without exaggeration that as a result of the constructive efforts by our continent's states Europe has become an island of relative stability in the fickle ocean of international relations. Stability not for Europe alone but for the benefit of world politics in general. French President Giscard d'Estaing noted recently, with complete justification, that the policy of detente, which has made it possible to maintain peace in conditions of hyperarmament and fierce ideological clashes, is a policy which makes a positive contribution to the development of the international situation.

Thus everyone gained from the "European groundwork" of detente and its achievements. That includes the United States, since stability on the main line of confrontation between the two opposing social systems and military-political alliances has undoubtedly promoted both the implementation of steps toward limiting the strategic arsenals of the two most powerful states and, consequently, the reduction of the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war--the most terrible threat facing mankind.

But now those forces which resisted the beneficial changes with particular zeal seem to have found their "second wind," drawing inspiration from Washington's anti-Soviet speculations. Under the banner of "Atlantic solidarity" U.S. ruling circles are trying to entice their NATO partners into a highly dangerous trap. The line adopted by belligerent politicians and generals dabbling in politics on the banks of the Potomac and the Atlantic shores is obvious. This line is aimed at using the anti-Soviet hysteria over the Afghan events as a means to deprive Europe of its role and place as a factor for detente and international stability and to reduce the western half of Europe to the position of hostage to American policy.

As is known, a scene in this "new rape of Europe" was played out last December when, in Brussels, Washington foisted on its NATO partners the decision on the production and deployment in West Europe of new American nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. The Brussels diktat, as sensible West Europeans prefer to call this decision, continues to hang like the sword of Damocles over the entire process of detente and to ensuring of security on our continent.

After signing this document, NATO figures made a kind of gesture toward the Soviet Union by proposing talks on medium-range missiles. They apparently counted on the Western public not to notice where the line is drawn between dialogue and blackmail, between talks from a position of equal security and talks from a position of superiority.

It has already been noted repeatedly on the Soviet side that the talks proposed by the socialist countries and the talks proposed by NATO are far from being one and the same thing. The fundamental difference lies in the fact that the USSR, unlike the United States, proposes to begin talks in the existing situation, without setting in motion the entire machinery of production and deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. The NATO countries' leaders have, in essence, given no reply to this proposal. They do not have any justifiable answer to the question: What sense is there in first creating a new type of weapon, spending huge sums on its production, deploying it in West Europe, and then holding talks on eliminating it?

The lack of an intelligible reply to the question on NATO's part is due primarily to the flimsiness of the entire political and propagandist edifice Western military headquarters have tried to build to "validate" the decision on the new American medium-range missiles forced on West Europe. The falsity of these arguments has been revealed with even greater force in the months since the Brussels diktat.

In the first place, it has become abundantly clear that the advocates of the "defenseless West Europe" theory are in dire straits. While manipulating the thesis of a Soviet "spurt" in the sphere of medium-range missiles, they deliberately ignore the American-NATO forward-basing facilities. These are the nuclear-weapons carriers targeted on the Soviet Union and comprising U.S. carrier-based aircraft in the Mediterranean and east Atlantic, Poseidon missiles installed on American submarines attached to NATO, ground-based U.S. tactical aviation and Pershing-1 missiles in the FRG capable of penetrating deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries.

Add to this the British and French bombers and submarines with their corresponding nuclear-missile potential. When all these are placed on the scales of the strategic situation you find that there can be no question of the NATO countries' need to "upgrade" their armament.

Furthermore, the European public has become acquainted with the ins and outs of the programs for the "rearming" and "modernization" of the Atlantic bloc's military potential prepared back in the 1975-1978 period in the bowels of the Pentagon and NATO. It turns out that plans in respect of the development of the Pershing-II and Tomahawk missiles were even then being coordinated with the U.S. military-industrial complex. This puts paid to the patently propagandist thesis that NATO's December decision was an "enforced reaction which had become inevitable by the end of 1979." These tenets of the Atlantic military Areopagus which seek to acquire a nuclear first-strike potential in the context of the "Eurostrategic theater" are orientated not toward equality, not toward parity, but toward the overt attainment of superiority.

Washington's design, as the West Europeans must be increasingly realizing, is to remove America itself from the line of fire and allocate to West Europe the role of forward "nuclear opponent" of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, with all the fatal consequences that entails for the West European NATO countries.

And all this is happening at a time when Europe is already more saturated and oversaturated with weapons than any other part of the world. It has long been necessary to set in earnest about reducing the levels of military confrontation and seeking ways to ensure lasting security on the continent. But NATO headquarters, as reported recently by the journal LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, is obstainately insisting that "they (the decisions on the 'Euromissiles') will not be revoked." This is a challenge to commonsense and to the vital interests of millions of people.

In past months the NATO "Euromissiles" decisions have been opposed by the state leaders of Austria and Finland; the Danish prime minister and most of the Danish parties; the workers party in power in Norway; socialists, pacifists, many members of the Christian Democratic leadership in Holland and most members of that country's parliament; the British trades union congress and the British Labor Party; Flemish socialists; a number of Italian Christian organizations. Communists are playing an active part in the struggle to strengthen security on our continent. A meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament takes place in Paris 28-29 April.

The European peoples and sober-minded politicians in European countries have a prop to help them halt a course of events which endangers the cause of peace. That prop is the foundation of detente laid in the seventies. It is the broad platform of talks whose agenda contains many important proposals by the countries of East and West Europe. Prominent on this agenda are the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states covering all aspects of military detente in Europe. These talks, and a constructive dialogue at the forthcoming 35-state Madrid meeting, could be a significant part and important direction of the development of the all-European process initiated by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"To the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and feverish arms race," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for world peace and security. We are loyal to the peace program advanced by our party's 24th and 25th congresses. Therefore now, in the eighties, just as before, in the seventies, we advocate strengthening detente, not destroying it, reducing armaments, not building them up, rapprochement and mutual understanding among people, not artificial alienation and enmity."

This is the only reasonable path with any prospects.

MILSHTEYN WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES OF MX PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

LD251115 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 13

[Prof M. Milshteyn article: "Who Needs the MX Missile, and Why"--first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] Last December, when it was foisting on its NATO partners the decision to produce new medium-range nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe, the U.S. administration announced a 5-year military program. Just what measures does this envisage? The "modernization" of strategic armaments, the strengthening of American forces in NATO and in the Pacific, new armaments for the navy, the creation of "quick-reaction forces" designed for areas outside NATO's sphere of operations. And, the program makes particularly great play of the MX mobile strategic missile, which is regarded as a "first strike weapon" in the United States.

Last year's decision to produce and deploy the MX mobile strategic missile assumes particular significance in the light of recent moves by the American administration. It was repeatedly stated that this decision was merely a tactical ploy, just a concession to rightwing forces needed to collect votes in favor of the SALT II treaty. Just what actually transpired?

Let us compare two facts. Ratification of the SALT II treaty has been postponed indefinitely. While in the meantime the MX missile decision remains in force. Surely this amounts to attempts to disrupt the prevailing military equilibrium? Taking into account the turnabout in U.S. foreign policy that long ago became apparent, it looks as though that is indeed the case. The MX project should be viewed within the context of the unprecedented program for the arms race outlined by President Carter.

But what exactly is the MX system? What are its peculiarities?

The system will consist of 200 missiles mounted on transporter-erector-launchers (TELs) and 4,600 horizontal-type shelters--23 for each TEL and missile. These shelters are a mile apart from each other along a so-called "racetrack" and are linked by roads. The whole system incorporates a highway network with a total length of several thousand kilometers. The TELs weigh more than 400 tons, have a 3,250-horsepower engine and will be able to move at up to 50 km per hour. It is proposed to replace Minuteman III missiles with the new MX missiles. The latter are considerably heavier (as a comparison: the MX is 95 tons and the Minuteman-III is 39 tons) and each of them has 10 MIRVed warheads instead of the 3 on Minuteman III, a considerably greater payload and considerably greater accuracy. But the main difference is the basing system. The Minuteman launchers are permanently in deep silos, while the MX is effectively a mobile missile that can be launched from the transporter-mounted installation either at any point along the route or from a shelter. In the opinion of the basing system's creators, the constant movement of transporters and the existence of 23 shelters for each missile, these being at a comparatively great distance from each other, make it impossible for all the missiles to be hit simultaneously in the event of a surprise attack.

Just what is the point of all this--the thousands of shelters, 400-ton transporters, "racetracks" and much else besides? As in all other similar instances of the U.S. development and creation of new weapons, the formal pretext for creating this basing system is provided by the "Soviet military threat." This time the inventors of this myth have tried to prove that, as a result of a change in the correlation of strategic forces, the Soviet Union will at some time in the mid-eighties be able to acquire the potential to deliver a first, disarming strike against American silo-based ICBMs. To avoid this situation, the argument runs, it is necessary to create a new mobile basing system whereby it would be impossible to determine which shelter housed the missile and launcher at any given movement.

In announcing his decision to adopt the new basing system for the MX missiles President Carter pointed out that the decision could be equated in terms of its significance with two other extremely important decisions. The first was the decision under the Truman presidency to accelerate the program to create strategic aviation and the second was President Kennedy's decision to increase sharply the rate at which strategic offensive missiles were being produced and deployed. However, the decisions have much more in common than merely their importance. Just what actually lay behind the decisions mentioned in Carter's statement?

In the wake of the United States' loss of the nuclear monopoly in 1950 certain circles in that country mounted a clamorous campaign over what was alleged to be a sharp U.S. lag in the building of heavy bombers--at that time the only intercontinental delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons. A special group was set up within the National Security Council to study the true scale of the "Soviet military threat." As a result the secret document later published and known as "NSC Memorandum 68" was drawn up. It spoke of a possible growth in the number of Soviet heavy bombers over the next few years. And on this basis the conclusion was drawn that the military budget should be increased from $13.5 billion to $35 billion-$50 billion and that the building of new bombers should be accelerated. As was later officially admitted, the Soviet Union's bomber capability had been overstated for just one purpose--to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Soon--at the beginning of the sixties--the myth of the "bomber gap" and the danger of a "USSR bomber attack on the United States" was ousted by the "missile gap" problem and the "threat of a Soviet missile strike." The machinery for substantiating the latest "Soviet military threat" remained the same. A special committee prepared a secret report whose main postulates were strongly reminiscent of "NSC Memorandum 68": intimidating calculations were cited showing that the USSR would secure superiority over the United States by 1962; demands were made for higher military spending and also the faster buildup of strategic offensive forces. It is not surprising that a new and higher military budget was immediately adopted or that the unprecedented building up of strategic offensive forces developed in the country. And as for the "missile gap," it later transpired that the "threat" from the Soviet Union had been considerably overstated. But the programs had been based on the "worst-case scenario," and the United States once again found itself the initiator in the arms race.

These two examples show graphically that a kind of system for manufacturing a "Soviet military threat" was long ago created in the United States and is continuing to develop. As the experience of previous years shows, attempts are made to use this "threat" to justify spurring on the arms race, to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union and to pursue a "position of strength" policy. The "Soviet military threat" myth is used every time there is a need to force acceptance of a higher military budget and new military programs, to open up new channels of the arms race or to develop new types of lethal weapons.

And now, to the accompaniment of an outcry about the "Soviet threat" and "Soviet interventionism," the Washington administration has devised a colossal program of war preparations in which the production and deployment of MX and fourth-generation missiles have a leading place.

Who needs the new missile system, and why? It will cost American taxpayers $33 billion. The Congressional Budget Office gives a figure of the order of $60 billion, while Senator H. Bellmon conjectures that the cost of this missile system, which he called a "cunning contraption," will eventually run to no less than $120 billion. And 65 percent of the total will be spent on the basing system. The annual operating costs alone will total $400 million.

It is not difficult to see why the military-industrial complex is showing such unconcealed interest in the MX system. Seven aerospace and missile-manufacturing companies are developing its main components, while the Martin-Marietta Corporation has undertaken production of the special giant transporter. Two laboratories--Los Alamos in New Mexico and Livermore in California--are competing over production of the nuclear warheads. One is proposing ten 335-kiloton warheads for each missile, while the other is suggesting 500-kiloton warheads.

The adoption of the new missile system reaffirms yet again that certain influential Washington figures mostly representing the interests of militarist circles and the military-industrial complex are still hoping to break loose from strategic parity and to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union by means of further spurts in the arms race. Senator Hatfield noted in the Washington POST: "Once deployed, the 200 MX missiles will increase the already colossal destructive power of our intercontinental missiles more than 400 percent and will give the United States the capacity to mount a surprise attack and destroy every Soviet ground-based intercontinental missile launcher."

In the assessment of many Western experts (the London Institute for Strategic Studies, a group of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States, and others), the new missile's accuracy, destructive potential and number of warheads will constitute an effective first-strike potential for the United States, and, overall, can virtually be regarded as a first-strike weapon.

So the answer to the question posed in this article's headline is simple. It is a matter of a desire by certain U.S. circles to secure military advantages. However, any attempts to gain superiority in strategic forces can only destablize the situation, sharply heighten the danger of nuclear war breaking out and increase the American military threat to peace. What is dictated by the interests of universal security is not the continuation of the arms race, not the increase of military appropriations, not the creation of new strategic weapons systems, but their limitation and subsequent reduction.

Maybe in some places and up to a certain limit imperialist pressure and blackmail can still pay dividends, albeit temporary dividends. But they are powerless against the Soviet Union. It would seem to be time this was grasped by those who have long been forcing acceptance of the MX project in Washington's corridors of power and who have wanted thereby to change the prevailing military equilibrium in favor of the United States.

All the same, the "hawks" will not achieve their aim--intimidating the Soviet Union. Any action usually evokes a reaction. And implementation of the MX project will not remain without a sequel. That has already happened before. The Soviet Union has responded and continues to respond to moves by hegemonists dreaming of military superiority by strengthening its own defense.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE PREVIEWS EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS' MEETING

LD242242 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 24 Apr 80

["Consultations for the Sake of Peace in Europe"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--Follows the full text of the editorial article from today's issue of PRAVDA:

The communists of Europe are preparing for a meeting that will be held in Paris on April 28-29 under the slogan "for peace and disarmament."

It must be said that the convocation of such a forum, the holding of consultations on the subject of peace in Europe meet most fully the vital needs of the present-day situation. Indeed, the militaristic fever beyond the ocean and in many West European capitals is unabating since NATO's Washington session of May 1978. As is usual for such cases, the decision on the production and deployment of new types of deadly weapons, the build-up of the numerical strength of the armed forces (specifically, of the United States Armed Forces in Europe) is being covered up by falsehoods about the so-called "military threat from the East," about the invented "Soviet menace."

The antisocialist and anticommunist campaign, the stepped up military preparations are carried out in Western Europe under Washington's pressure. The United States, seeking to save its own territory from a military conflagration, wishes to ensure that a possible conflict should take place on a "regional level," that the United States' allies should be involved in the conflict first of all. Unfortunately, the U.S. concept of waging war with "someone other's hands" is backed by certain political circles in Europe.

The European peoples are faced with a serious danger. The policy of diktat in international relations, the policy of strength and preparations for war is a heavy burden on the working masses already now, in peacetime.

The public opinion polls in European countries show of late that the ever larger number of people become aware of the growth of military danger. It is not surprising that the communists who always reflect the will of the peoples, their vital interests, felt it their duty to come out with the new initiative aimed at the struggle against this danger. The communists are a considerable strength in Europe. They have accumulated a significant experience of the struggle against the war. And now they deem it necessary to mobilise this strength, to use this experience in the interests of peace in Europe and all over the world.

The communist parties of Poland and France, of the two countries with great liberatory, antimilitaristic, antifascist traditions, are the co-authors of the initiative to hold the Paris meeting. Naturally, they imparted an urgent character to this initiative and were absolutely right to do so.

A new session of the NATO Council will be held in the weeks ahead. Already now the press writes a lot about the plans of further preparation for aggression, which the session of the NATO Council will be discussing. It is clear that the communists cannot remain idle and be waiting for the new lethal decisions to be imposed on the European peoples.

The events are now developing so fast, the activity of the adversaries of detente is so intensive that life demands that no time should be lost to come out in defence of peace.

During the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe in 1976, opinions were expressed that alongside with broad conferences and meetings urgent meetings should be held on a concrete matter. These meetings could be held without lengthy preparations for urgent consultations on some or other question. The time for such a meeting has come now.

In the letter of invitation that the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party sent to fraternal parties, the co-authors of the initiative pointed out that the consultations they had held confirmed that "on this issue of peace and disarmament all the communist and workers' parties of Europe, with all the variety of their position and of measures they hold in their countries, have assumed the stand that is widely similar." In view of this, the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party suggested that a most flexible and open exchange of opinions should be made so that a call to the European peoples for peace and disarmament should be adopted. This is the only aim of the coming meeting.

After the proposal on convening the meeting was tabled, a discussion began. Taking part in the discussion are representatives of the communist movement and political forces of other trends. A number of constructive ideas is being advanced during the discussion, above all by communists. For instance, one cannot but agree with the opinion that in the period ahead it is necessary to step up bilateral contacts among parties on problems of peace and disarmament. The idea of preparing a thorough conference on these problems with the participation of all fraternal European parties without exception merits attention, too.

Of interest are also the opinions about the need to discuss a wider range of problems of peace, including those that go beyond the limits of Europe. It is understandable that the holding of such a discussion would require the participation of communist parties from other parts of the world.

And finally, it is impossible to overlook the fruitfulness of the opinions expressed about the importance of further development of contacts and cooperation of communists with other political forces. As a matter of fact, communists, including the CPSU, have long been maintaining such contacts, such cooperation with socialists, social democrats, with representatives of peasant parties and of organisations of religious people, etc.

There is no doubt that all the opinions expressed merit attention. They may well become, in particular, the subject of consultations at the Paris meeting which, naturally, will mean not the conclusion of the struggle for European peace but the beginning of the new stage of this struggle. It is not accidental that the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party expressed the hope in their letter that this meeting will "prompt other initiatives."

But any, even the most interesting, new proposals that are being advanced now cannot and must not lead to the conclusion that there is a need to put off or cancel the present meeting, and such opinions are also being expressed.

First, as it was already noted, in the present-day European and world situation various political forces gather, hold consultations on a national and international scale, advance their initiatives. It is understandable that in these conditions the communists have full right and must hold joint consultations.

At the same time, as it is justly pointed out in the letter of invitation from the two parties, the holding of the Paris meeting "would create favourable conditions for a dialogue and for joint actions with other political, social and religious forces in each country and in Europe as a whole."

Second, there is no doubt that the meeting of the European communists can and must focus precisely on the European problems.

It is today and now that is important to take resolute moves against war danger precisely in Europe with regard to which the NATO bloc has adopted such decisions that can turn again this continent of detente, as it was justly described in the seventies, into a powder keg for the whole world. History has already shown that European conflicts lead to world wars. And since this is so, it is extremely important to strengthen security in Europe. This will make it easier to settle disputable problems in other parts of the world.

Third, the meeting aimed for the exchange of opinions on the problems of European peace will, undoubtedly, promote the activation of all communist forces in the struggle against imperialism. Those, who, while refering to the existence of differences in the communist movement, believe that these differences are an obstacle to the convocation of the Paris meeting, should be reminded that the fraternal parties have collectively worked out in the past the principle that in the struggle against imperialism, it is necessary to bring to the forefront the things that help pool the efforts: It is necessary to struggle for peace, against aggression, regardless of the existing differences. Such an approach has proved effective in the past. It, specifically, has become an important factor of establishing detente. There is all the more reason to use such an approach today, when the point is to save detente and continue it.

It would, certainly, be better if all European communist parties gathered for the meeting in Paris. It stands to reason that no one can oblige some or other party to do what it does not wish to do. But those who have no wish to participate in the consultations on the subject of peace and disarmament may not demand that other communist parties should refuse to contribute to the sacred cause of safeguarding European peace.

In all parts of Europe the communists are now waging the struggle against the European Continent being turned in a nuclear powder keg, against the deployment of new missiles in the heartland of Europe. The communists are coming out for the successful development of the talks in Vienna, for the Madrid meeting, the follow up of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, yielding worthy results. Quite good results were achieved in a number of cases in this struggle, though each step is due to hard work. Clearly, the efforts of individual parties will only be consolidated if they receive a solid backing of the Paris meeting.

The CPSU has decided to participate in the Paris meeting of communists. True to its Leninist principles, to the decisions of its 25th congress, the CPSU will do all in its power to advance the cooperation of the communists, of all peace forces, of all those who hold the realistic positions and are aware of the danger of new war. The Paris meeting will promote such cooperation.

ARUTYUNYAN RECALLS SOVIET 'FRIENDLY TIES' WITH IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

ID240907 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Arutyunyan, senior scientific staffer of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History: "Great Friend of the Peoples of the East"]

[Excerpts] A new era in the history of the peoples of the East began with the victory of the Great October Revolution. Socialist October struck the first crushing blow against the imperialist colonial system in the East, where the Asian workers, headed by communist parties, entered the arena of political struggle. After October 1917 in Russia the national liberation movement rose in a gigantic, angry wave that no force in the world could stop.

Both before and after October's victory Vladimir Ilich closely watched the events taking place in Mongolia, China, India, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, Iran, Afghanistan, Egypt and Turkey and also reacted in timely fashion to all revolutionary and political events in the countries of the vast Asian Continent.

The young Soviet state's initial steps in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy were of exceptional international importance. The "Decree on Peace," "Decree on Land," "Declaration of the Rights of Russia's Peoples" and other acts initiated the great historic mission assumed by the all-Russian proletariat headed by V.I. Lenin.

The "Appeal to All Working Muslims of Russia and the East," published 20 November 1917, set forth Soviet policy vis-a-vis Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and other countries of the Muslim East. "You yourselves must organize your life as it suits you!" Lenin's government declared in its appeal to the oppressed Muslim peoples. "You are entitled to do that, for your destiny is in your own hands."

Proclaiming a policy of equality and friendship vis-a-vis the peoples of the East, the Soviet Government announced that all the inequitable treaties foisted by tsarism on semi-colonial Eastern countries were no longer valid.

Thus for the first time in history a great power's supreme organ had proclaimed the oppressed people's liberation struggle to be just and had condemned and stigmatized colonialism.

The salvos of the legendary Avrora extricated one of our southern neighbors--Iran--from the flames of the first imperialist war and released it from the talons of Anglo-tsarist domination. On 9 November 1917 Iran's foreign ministry received special dispatch no. 206, in which Asad Bahadur, Iran's charge d'affaires in Petrograd, reported the people's "great victory" in Russian. The following day the Tehran press published a laconic report from Petrograd by REUTER's correspondent. Commenting on this, SETAR-E IRAN wrote: "Although REUTER gave only a very short report on this great historic event, it is enough to make it clear that this people's movement is headed by the well-known Russian socialist Lenin, who demanded an immediate truce and began peace talks after the Provisional Government was removed from power."

V.I. Lenin's government annulled all the inequitable treaties and agreements foisted on Iran by tsarist Russia, renounced all the concessions and privileges obtained by tsarism in that country and handed over to the Persian people all assets on Iranian territory belonging to Russian capitalists.

"The change of regime in Russia," well-known Iranian historian Movarrekh-ed Dowleh Sepehr writes in his work "Iran in the Great War," "made a profound impact on Iran's political and economic situation. The tsarist yoke that had weighed down on Iran for more than a century was suddenly removed, and Iranian patriots saw the light of hope." The historian stresses: "The Russian revolution brought incalculable advantages for Iran."

Thanks to Lenin's peace-loving policy, friendly, good-neighborly relations were established between Iran and the Soviet Union. The sources of Soviet-Iranian relations are vividly described by veteran Iranian diplomat Hamid Sayyah, who published his memoirs in ETTELA'AT for 11 August 1966. H. Sayyah took part, as a member of the Iranian delegation, in the talks and signing of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty and twice met with V.I. Lenin.

Vladimir Ilich's conversation with the Iranian delegation in December 1920 in the Kremlin made an indelible impression on the Iranian diplomat. "When we appeared Lenin stood up and came over to us," H. Sayyah writes. "After getting everyone seated, he sat down next to the delegation head and had a very interesting conversation with us."

At the end of his memoirs H. Sayyah, expressing the thoughts of advanced Iranians and the working people, writes that in Iran Lenin is respected by all who value freedom.

Today too, remaining true to Lenin's ideals, the Soviet people and their government display solidarity with revolutionary Iran and support the Iranian revolution that overthrew the shah's monarchy and created the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The first country to establish diplomatic relations with the young Soviet republic after October was Afghanistan. In April 1919 Emir (Amapolla-Khan) of Afghanistan sent V.I. Lenin an offer to establish friendly relations. The emir's message called the Soviet leader "a friend of mankind concerned for world peace and welfare."

An extraordinary Afghan mission headed by General (Mohammad Vali-Khan) left Kabul and was received by V.I. Lenin on its arrival in Moscow at the end of April 1919. Mission member (Mirza Mohammad Yaftali Khan) (subsequently Afghanistan's first ambassador to the USSR) wrote in his memoirs: "Respecting our request, Lenin conducted the negotiations in French."

Soviet Russia was the first great power to recognize independent Afghanistan. In order to understand the Afghan people's joy it should be remembered that at that time the British colonialists had begun their third war against Afghanistan. This recognition was invaluable moral support for the Afghans. History has not forgotten that Britain fought three enslaving wars against Afghanistan in 80 years--in 1838, 1878 and 1919--to say nothing of periodic armed clashes with Afghan patriots.

Reporting from Wakhan in 1897 after watching British military detachments shoot Afghan prisoners and burn villages, Winston Churchill wrote: "We are certainly very cruel people."

V. I. Lenin persistently pursued a policy of strengthening friendly relations with Afghanistan. The first result of this policy was the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 28 February 1921, which initiated good-neighborly relations between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

Remaining true to Lenin's foreign policy, the Soviet Government has stuck to this course ever since. The first step was followed by the Soviet-Afghan treaties of 1926, 1931, 1946 and 1978. Under the 1978 treaty the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan established firm, friendly, good-neighborly relations in the spheres of cultural, economic and political cooperation.

Remaining true to international solidarity and their duty, the Soviet people and their government responded to their southern neighbor's request and gave Afghanistan moral, economic and military assistance at a difficult time, at the end of last year. This assistance is directed against the American-Chinese and Pakistani interference aimed at nullifying the achievements of the 1978 April revolution by helping internal reaction.

At the 22 February 1980 voters' election meeting in Moscow City's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The USSR acted on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty. Three successive Afghan governments had made urgent requests to us for assistance in defending the country against an external invasion by counterrevolutionary forces."

The foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government is measured against Lenin's course. It is based on respect for sovereignty and independence and goodneighborliness with all Asian peoples. It is no accident that the working people of the oppressed East have sought and continue to seek to follow Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, and his country.

Maksim Gorkiy described this vividly in his article "Vladimir Ilich Lenin": "Hindus from remote Indian villages secretly risking their lives, make their way hundreds of miles along mountain paths and through forests to the Soviet Mission in Kabul; tormented by British officials' long-standing oppression, they go there and ask: What is Lenin like?"

History itself has answered that question. The world's first socialist state, founded by V. I. Lenin, has proved Leninism's correctness and vitality by its 62-year existence and successes.

SHISHKOVSKIY NOTES OUTCOME OF IOC MEETING IN LAUSANNE

ID241230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee has ended in Lausanne in Switzerland. Taking part in the session were the heads of 26 international federations of Olympic sports. Correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports:

[Begin Shishkovskiy recording] Summing up the results and decisions of these meetings, it can be said that the attempts to boycott the 1980 Olympic games--which the Carter administration would like to impose on international sport--have failed utterly. The participants in the meetings resolutely rejected the impudent action and measures taken by the White House, correctly judging them to be political blackmail representing a serious danger to the Olympic movement. This danger was pointed out by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, who spoke at a press conference here. "We must," he said, "defend the athletes of the whole world, and give all-round help to the national Olympic committees which are now being subjected to unprecedented pressure. For its part, the IOC," Lord Killanin noted, "will give every possible support to all those who wish to take part in the 1980 Olympic games which, as we have already stressed on more than one occasion, will take place in Moscow."

The IOC president gave a high assessment to the report which was presented here in Lausanne by the Soviet delegation and to the great amount of work which has been done by the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee to ensure the success of the competitions. Comrade Novikov, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Organizing Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, talking to Soviet journalists, expressed satisfaction at the results of the Lausanne meeting. "The special resolution adopted at the joint session of the IOC Executive Committee and the International Sports Federation," Comrade Novikov said, "and the constructive nature of the discussion of the problems which have now arisen will undoubtedly promote the further development and strengthening of the Olympic movement." In conclusion, Comrade Novikov, voiced the firm conviction that the Olympic competitions in Moscow will be interesting, exciting and beautiful. They will undoubtedly be a new landmark in the development and strengthening of the Olympic movement, the popularization of Olympic ideals and the further development of world atheletics.

ENVOY TO TU CONFERENCE HITS 'DISTORTION' OF AFGHAN POLICY

LD251059 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Report by TRUD correspondent Ye. Shashkov: "At the Belgrade Conference"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 April--The world trade union conference on development problems has been going on for 2 days in the "Ocean Liner," as Belgraders call the Palace of Congresses situated at the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers. The plenary discussions' central themes are ways of overcoming the economic backwardness which the developing states inherited from the colonial past and trade unions' role and place in the solution of these problems.

The last speaker at this morning's session was the Soviet delegate. He resolutely rebuffed the fabrications presented at the conference as a distortion of Soviet policy toward Afghanistan. The Soviet trade union delegation, he stressed, like the overwhelming majority of delegations attending the conference, came to Belgrade for the purpose of exchanging views on one of today's most urgent problems, the problem of development, and of jointly outlining the trade union's tasks in this sphere.

However, one of yesterday's speeches contained pronouncements which run counter to the goals of the conference and echo the motifs of the most rabid imperialist propaganda regarding so-called "Soviet intervention" in Afghanistan. We cannot allow the falsification of our country's policy attempts to mislead the representatives of the international trade union movement. In reality these are attempts by imperialist circles to use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for justifying their own course toward further fueling tension in the Middle East and outside. The Soviet Union, true to its international duty and proceeding on the basis of the provisions laid down in the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, gave the necessary assistance to the Afghan people by sending a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan. It was stated that we will be prepared to embark on withdrawing out troops as soon as all forms of outside interference against the government and people of Afghanistan cease completely. As for the malicious anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign, it will in no way contribute to strengthening peace. Moreover, it is part of the imperialist circles' general campaign to undermine detente and take the world back to the cold war days.

Soviet workers, employees and kolkhoz peasantry organized in trade unions, the Soviet delegate stressed in conclusion, express solidarity with the Afghan working people's struggle for the consistent implementation of the high goals set by the April revolution and in defense of the country's national independence against interference by imperialism and its helpers.

USSR COMMENT, REPORTAGE TO ABORTED HOSTAGE RESCUE MISSION

TASS Report

LD250747 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0731 GMT 25 Apr 80

["White House Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 25 April, TASS--Early on Friday morning the White House announced that a military attempt to bring the American hostages being held in Tehran back to the United States was broken off due to "equipment failure." A collision between two American planes on the ground in the Iranian desert led to the death of eight members of their crews, and a number of other persons, who were taken by air out of Iran, also suffered. The White House also announced that President Carter gave the order to end the operation, for which he took full responsibility.

'Unprecedented Adventurism'

LD250858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington: The Carter administration has carried out an armed provocation against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a White House representative announced during the night at an extraordinary press conference the carrying out of a landing operation to free the employees of American Embassy in Tehran, accused of spying activity against that country, was planned from a secret airfield set up in a remote desert location on Iranian territory. However the operation fell apart, as the White House statement says, due to technical trouble. There was a collision of two American planes on the ground as a result of which eight members of the crew of the planes died, several American servicemen were injured, and all other participants of the planned operation were evacuated.

President Carter has accepted full responsibility for this action. The White House statement contains the laughable affirmation that the provocation pursued the aim of putting right the international situation. In fact this was an unprecedented piece of adventurism undertaken by Washington behind the smokescreen of verbiage about an intention to refrain from military measures in the American-Iranian conflict.

Carter, Supporters Bear Responsibility

LD251209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Stop This Recklessness!"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--President J. Carter of the United States of America is undertaking one reckless action after another. Another confirmation of this is Washington's attempt to land an American airborne military force in Iran. As has been officially reported in Washington, this operation, conducted under the pretext of liberating the personnel of the American Embassy held in Tehran, was "halted" because of "technical faults." In the course of its implementation, two American military transport aircraft collided in the desert in Iran, as a result of which eight members of the crews were killed and several injured.

The official statement published in Washington says that the U.S. President takes "all the responsibility" for this aggressive action, which, as the White House cynically asserts, was undertaken with the aim of "defending the national interests of the United States and for the sake of relaxing international tension." As is clear from Carter's statement, Washington continues to reserve the right to perpetrate provocations against sovereign Iran under the pretext of "liberating the hostages."

The failure of the latest adventures, undertaken at the direction of the White House, testifies how dangerous the path is upon which the present American administration is proceeding. President Carter is trying to reduce everything to the problem of the American hostages. In fact the hostages are no more than a pretext for implementing America's aggressive and hegemonistic policy, pursuing the goal of forcing Iran to submit to imperialistic diktat and strengthening U.S. military and political presence in the region of the Near and Middle East. If it were only a question of the hostages, the problem could have long since been resolved on the basis of the proposals made by the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is fitting to recall in this connection that the Ayatollah Khomeyni has requested and continues to request that the United States should admit its resporsibility for interference in the internal affairs of Iran in the past and that it should pledge not to resort to such interference in the future. However, President Carter has categorically refused to give such assurances.

The real reason for the incessant Iranian-American crisis is not the "hostage problem," but the growing American pressure on Iran, the desire of the present Washington leaders to arrogate to themselves the "right" to openly threaten Iran and to use so-called economic and other sanctions against it, even to the extent of depriving the people of that country of food and medical supplies. And all this is simply because the system which the Iranian people have chosen is one which does not suit Mr Carter.

A quarter of a century ago, when the CIA overthrew the legitimate Mosaddeq government in that country and put the bloody shah regime in power, the Iranian people experienced for themselves the cunning of American foreign policy. Now the hegemonist plans and aggressive policies of the United States vis-a-vis Iran have taken on a still more adventuristic nature and unprecedented scale. This is in fact a balance on the brink of madness, and there is no need to say what a serious danger such a course represents for the cause of peace and the security of peoples.

It could have been expected that the U.S. NATO allies would try to stop the American administration in its reckless actions. But the opposite is happening: The majority of NATO countries--and this is clearly shown by the decisions of the Luxembourg session of the EC Council--are being led along by the White House and are supporting the line adopted by Washington of blackmail, threats and economic pressure on Iran. Describing this position of the EC countries, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, at one of the meetings with journalists, stated that, as he said, the Carter administration "should be satisfied with the decision adopted by the EC".

Perhaps Washington is "satisfied" with this decision. However, such a course undertaken by the U.S. allies under pressure from Washington and under the pretext of the necessity of observing the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" just like all the more and more new concessions which the U.S. allies are making to it in the Iranian-American conflict in reality can lead not to "peacemaking" as some people in the West assert, not to a solution of the conflict but to an escalation of tension, for this course gives Carter a free hand for ever more new adventures and pushes the United States to expanding the scale of military confrontation in the region of the Near East.

The latest reckless action by the United States of America undertaken in Iran without consultation with its allies and without their knowledge shows the resolve of the American administration to go along the path of whipping up the explosive situation in the region. Responsibility for these actions by Carter is borne by both the American administration and those who support it.

'Egoistic, Narrow Political Considerations'

LD251224 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] New York, April 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

In defiance of international law U.S. President Carter undertook an armed operation that might have led to the death of thousands of innocent people and the appearance of a seat of war in the Persian Gulf area. An American air-borne force was landed by the President's order "at a remote desert location in Iran". Its mission was to "prepare for the rescue" of the American hostages in Tehran by force.

As was officially announced by the White House, the mission was terminated "because of equipment failure". A spokesman of the President refused to reveal what is concealed behind these words. He also alleged that the purpose of this provocative action was to "alleviate international tension."

In fact, as observers say, this new dangerous venture was undertaken by the President in a vain attempt to show himself to be a "strong leader, one prepared for resolute actions," in order to raise his declining popularity inside the country and to stay in the White House for another term at any price. President Carter, being guided by purely egoistic and narrow political considerations, decided on this operation which might have resulted in mass bloodshed and the death of the hostages for whose sake he is allegedly trying so hard.

The abortive provocation in Iran showed once more that the present master of the White House could not care less about his fellow-citizens and is prepared to sacrifice their lives for his election interests.

At an emergency press conference held at the White House in the early hours of morning, the President's Press Secretary Jody Powell said that all the American personnel involved in this operation had left Iran. President Carter, Powell said, "accepts full responsibility for the decision to attempt the rescue".

It was said in the White House's statement that during the evacuation of American personnel two aircraft collided on the ground, killed eight crew members and injuring several American servicemen.

Moscow Persian Cites Powell

NC251133 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] White House spokesman Jody Powell announced today that attempts to free the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were defeated. According to him two planes which were to take the hostages collided on the ground as a result of which eight people were killed and some were injured. President Carter ordered that this operation be cancelled. Those who participated in this operation and the injured have been taken to the United States.

ANTI-IRAN CAMPAIGN DAMAGES NATIONAL INTERESTS, ECONOMIES

LD241718 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The United States' House Foreign Relations Committee has adopted a resolution that fully supports the Carter administration's punitive actions against Iran. Our commentary has been prepared by Andrey Maksimov:

The resolution shows that the anti-Iranian hysteria in the United States is on a rampage and open psychological preparation for military actions in the Persian Gulf is underway. President Carter has said military force is the only step he will take in his tough policy toward Iran. The Pentagon has already announced the measures the United States is going to take against the Iranians. They include the mining of Iranian ports, a naval blockade and the bombardment of Iranian oilfields. There are more than 30 American warships with tens of thousands of marines on board, off the Iranian shores. They are ploughing the waters of ther Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. To ensure their military actions and to lift the quick-reaction corps to the Middle East, the United States is building more bases in the region. Agreements to this effect have been signed with Oman and Kenya.

As Washington is getting ready to invade Iran, it is pressuring its partners in NATO. Under American pressure, the Common Market Ministerial Council decided at its 2-day meeting in Luxembourg to carry out measures against Iran. The council decided in particular to reduce the member countries' diplomatic personnel in Tehran and the Iranian missions in West European capitals, to refrain from arms shipments to Iran and to refrain from signing more export agreements with the country.

What is more Iran is being threatened with still tougher measures that will be applied in the middle of next month. There is no doubt that participation in Washington's anti-Iranian campaign is damaging the national interests of West European countries and is undermining their economies. The Washington STAR says that West European countries and Japan feel they are being used. By agreeing to support the United States' aggressive policy, West European nations may incur political and even military trouble. The London FINANCIAL TIMES has admitted that President Carter's actions may involve his allies in a wide-scale military conflict.

As a matter of fact, this extremely dangerous process has already begun. Next Tuesday, two West German destroyers and three auxiliary ships will set off to the Indian Ocean. It is obvious that NATO in general and Federal Germany in particular are being involved in America's show of strength close to Iranian shores. Washington's aggressive policy, with roles assigned to NATO countries, is dangerous, not only for an individual nation or a group of nations--it is posing a threat to world peace and security.

'DANGEROUS, SERIOUS' CHANGES IN POLICY POSE CLEAR THREAT TO PEACE

LD231501 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "A Doomed Strategy"]

[Text] The present Washington administration's hegemonist ambitions and its gamble on the "big stick" policy and on torpedoing detente are now assuming such a scale and such a frankly adventurist nature that there is every reason to speak of serious and dangerous changes in U.S. foreign policy--changes which constitute a clear threat to the cause of peace. Here it is characteristic that Washington's weapons, in its attempts to speak the language of diktat to the peoples and its desire to elevate the methods of brigandage and blackmail to the rank of law in international politics, are not only nuclear bombs and aircraft carriers; as the imperialist "policy of force" escalates, so these weapons are joined to an increasing extent by the weapons of lies and slander, by means of which Washington would like, on the one hand, to mask the aggressive essence and militarist methods of its actions in the international arena, and on the other to slander and discredit the USSR's peace-loving and principled foreign policy course.

Examples? There are more than enough.

It is a lie to say, as J. Carter asserts--for instance, in his recent speech at a congress of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that the Soviet Union has "invaded" Afghanistan and all but intends to "enslave" that independent country. The essence of events in and around Afghanistan is well known: Since the time, 2 years ago, when the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democracy Party of Afghanistan, accomplished a revolution and power in the country was transferred from the hands of the feudal landowning class to the hands of the working people, U.S. imperialist circles, acting in unison with Beijing, have not stopped trying to turn back the hands on the clock of history, and, by attacking the revolution from outside, to subject Afghanistan once again to the yoke of colonial slavery and imperialist servitude and create a Pentagon and NATO bridgehead, hostile to the Soviet Union, on the USSR's southern borders. Does not this explain the fact that it was Washington which acted as initiator in unleashing the "undeclared war" against the revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? Did not Washington create more than 70 strong points and bases on Pakistani territory, where American dollars and Chinese yuans are used to knock together, train and arm bandit formations whose task is armed attacks and provocations against the sovereign Afghan state?

It is a lie to say, as J. Carter asserts in the same speech, that "Iran would not submit to international law," and this allegedly gives rise to the "need for retaliatory steps" on the American side. It is not Iran, but the United States which is flagrantly flouting international law, using any means and methods in the attempt to "protect" from a just trial the former shah, that satrap and international criminal, who, as H. Kissinger admits, was the friend of eight American presidents and the "unreserved ally" of the United States, but who, according to Ayatollah Khomeyni's testimony, "physically destroyed and mutilated hundreds and thousands of Iranians and plundered the country." Not Iran, but the United States which, dressed in the garb of a "defender of Islam," is in reality acting as an enemy of the young Islamic republic, exerting unprecedented political, military and economic pressure against Iran and not even shrinking from such measures as open threats to use weapons, the rupture of diplomatic relations and the plundering of Iranian assets in American banks.

It is a lie to say that Washington "remains a firm supporter" of detente. It is well known that it was not Moscow, but Washington, wanting to please the powerful military-industrial complex, that first took a series of "tough steps" in the international arena (let us recall only the Cuban "minicrisis" which it inspired, or the decision to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe), and then announced that the Senate ratification of SALT-II is postponed indefinitely because of the...exacerbation of international tension. It is not the USSR, but the United States, acting against the spirit of detente, which has adopted and is continuing a course of unrestrained buildup in the arms race, as a result of which the overall "ceiling" of Pentagon expenditure in the next fiscal year will reach a level unprecedented in the whole of U.S. history--$164.5 billion, or 2.7 billion more than was asked for only in January. This course is repeatedly confirmed by Carter himself, who declared in the speech cited above that the United States will continue its line of "steadily modernizing" its military might. As for the Soviet Union's position, as is known, it is the direct opposite of Washington's position, and this was again convincingly confirmed the other day in a letter from the USSR foreign minister to the United Nations stressing that our country is prepared to limit or ban any type of weapon on a mutual basis according to an agreement with other states.

It is a lie to say, as J. Carter asserts, that the United States "intends to continue to use its might cautiously and thoughtfully." Does the U.S. President really regard as an example of the "cautious use of might" the demonstration of military strength in the Persian Gulf zone, the unrestrained buildup in the American military presence in the Indian Ocean or the creation of more and more new American military bases on the territory of independent countries in addition to the 2,500 Pentagon bridgeheads for aggression already scattered all over the world? Or perhaps Washington perceives such an "example" in a step so extremely dangerous to the cause of peace as that of turning a number of West European states into the Pentagon's nuclear hostages? Or else in the criminal (there is no other word for it!) actions of knocking together and arming--including with lethal chemical weapons--bandit gangs in Pakistan--gangs which, on being sent into Afghanistan, set fire to peaceful villages, terrorize the population and blow up bridges and roads?

It is a lie to say, as the U.S. President asserts, that "the United States does not wish to be represented" at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. It is not the United States which does not wish it, not the American people or American sportsmen--it is the White House which does not wish it, it is opposed by those U.S. circles which are gambling not on friendship and cooperation between peoples, but on kindling enmity and hatred between them. And what methods will they not resort to, these circles, in order to achieve their sinister goal! First they circulate absurd and laughable assertions to the effect that the 1980 Olympics "threaten U.S. national security," then, casting aside the hypocritical mask of "defender of human rights," they openly threaten those who would like to go to Moscow with "legal penalties."

Now, having extracted the well-known resolution from the U.S. National Olympic Committee, Washington has embarked on the next stage--pressure on the governments and national Olympic committees of the NATO allies. [paragraph continues]

Just as the White House pressurized American Olympians by means of blackmail and threats, so now it is exerting pressure on its partners, again on the basis of its own selfish interests. The White House is indubitably aware that the nonparticipation of the U.S. Olympic team will by no means decide the fate of the 1980 Olympics and that the United States could find itself "out on a limb." The White House is trying to influence West European countries by using the lever of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" to "twist their arms."

Yes, whatever sphere of foreign policy you take, everywhere and in everything you can clearly perceive Washington's hegemonist desire to elevate America to the status of a power which allegedly has the right to "punish" other countries and peoples which are unwilling to build their life according to the formulas of the present-day imperialist emperors; everywhere Washington is trying to implement with respect to the USSR a hostile and even provocative political course which is scarcely compatible with normal interstate relations. "The White House under Carter formulates its policy like a pre-Copernican cosmology, proceeding on the basis of the assumption that the earth revolves around Washington," Ball, a former U.S. under secretary of state, stated recently. Well, there is no denying it!

An alarming symptom! It is arousing increasingly serious fears among the peoples for the destinies of peace and security in the world.

As time goes on it becomes increasingly clear that the present U.S. foreign policy course can have no future. Shifts in the world correlation of forces, revolutionary changes which have taken place in the world in the second half of the 20th century and the ever increasing might of the socialist community create real preconditions for the fruitful implementation of the policy of detente and for the establishment of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The peoples now have at their disposal every opportunity for resolutely resisting Washington's "policy of force" course and for giving a fitting rebuff to the modern hegemonists, who have assigned themselves the role of gendarme at large [shirokiy zandarm].

Not for nothing can one hear with increasing frequency in the United States itself the critical voices of sober-minded politicians who are aware that the present Washington administration's course is doomed to inevitable failure. The sooner people in high places in Washington understand this and set about reassessing the latest "doctrines," the better it will be for the United States itself as well as for other countries.

The Soviet Union is steadily continuing to implement its Leninist peace policy. This policy accords with the Soviet people's vital interests and with the vital interests of peoples throughout the world. This is the policy to which the present and the future belong.

SENATOR BENTSEN CLAIM ON AFGHAN ATROCITIES RIDICULED

LD250829 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 9

[Anatoliy Manakov article under the rubric "Slanderers' Gallery": "Lassoed Himself"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Say what you like, you can't deny this senator has political flair and professional skill. He represents in Congress voters for the Democratic Party in Texas and at one time even tried to make a bid for the presidency.

But it was beyond him or, to be more accurate, he lacked the money. Nevertheless, his laurels as a politician whose name constantly makes front-page news give Senator Bentsen no rest.

He ought to get right down to the acute economic problems racking both his state and his country, but in order to distract voters' attention from vital matters, he decided to gain "publicity" in the foreign policy field. And he did so.

"The growing instability of many strategic regions of the world has reminded us of the United States' special responsibility for defending the free world," he proclaimed in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. And so he rushed to the defense. For a start he issued a public statement. This urged President Carter to demand that the United Nations hold an investigation because, Bentsen claims, massive reprisals against the peaceful population have taken place in Afghanistan "on orders from the Russian advisers." And here the senator tried to give everyone the impression that he had incontrovertible facts at his fingertips. What precise kind of facts? Facts supplied to him personally by the CIA boss, who drew his attention to the information that "A Pakistani newspaper reported last year that the 1,300 inhabitants of AN Afghan village had been killed."

The extremely valuable information the senator received from Admiral Turner did not stop there. The CIA director showed equal "persuasiveness" in describing to his client "punitive measures against AN Afghan village" that was "razed to the ground" and reporting "A further incident in which 300 villagers were killed." And without names or indications of sources, even approximate (the senator claims that the American intelligence boss did not name them "to ensure security").

Bravo, Mr Bentsen! That's the stuff! After all, facts can be checked, you never know; but here there is nothing to be checked--just sheer anonymous information.

So the senator has at last thrown his political lasso--and gained an audience throughout America. But who will see to it that he does not catch himself in this lasso?

TANOV ON U.S. BASES DEAL WITH SOMALIA, OMAN, KENYA

LD242306 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A representative of the American State Department, Tom Reston has announced that an agreement has been reached in principle about Americans using military bases in Kenya, Somalia and Oman. The talks went on in great secret. Here's what Radio Moscow commentator Georgiy Tanov writes:

One of course can understand the desire of those countries not to advertize their deal with the Pentagon and it is equally understandable that the United States, on the contrary, wants to play it up. Washington is talking about that at the highest level. It is also a topic of discussion in the leading American newspapers. It seems to me that Washington not only wants to intimidate the disobedient countries in a vast strategic region with its new military bases. What it wants most of all, at least today, is to demonstrate to the world that its policies allegedly supported by the developing countries and especially those which their official declarations and constitutional documents express political and ideological principles that are different from those of Washington. [sentence as heard]

The talks about the bases were conducted on bargaining terms. The American press says that Mogadishu for example asked for military assistance at a fantastic--for Somalia--sum: more than $1 billion.

In that connection many observers wonder whether that is the best prospect for the development of the country with a population of 3.5 million, a country with many unsolved economic problems. And of course it's not concern for the economic and social progress of Somalia that attracts the United States to it, but maybe somebody is threatening Kenya or Somalia. No, that isn't the case either. On the contrary, according to American newspapers, big operations units of Somalia's Army are engaged in hostilities on the territory of Ethiopia. Wasn't the American military base in Ethiopia under the emperor one of the key centers for coordinating subversive activity against the countries of the region, including Somalia. And lastly, Washington doesn't at all deny that the bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya will be used by the punitive quick reaction corps. The deals on bases concluded with the United States are quite out of line with the statements made by the corresponding countries upon adherence to peace and social progress.

PAPERS REVIEW YAKOLEV BOOK ON CIA-DISSIDENTS COLLABORATION

'Instrument of Aggressive Policy'

ID241449 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 14

[Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Bannov book review: "The Sabotage Mechanism"]

[Text] "I put on the jeans and threadbare, faded jacket common among Moscow students and left my apartment.... Then, as agreed, I changed buses several times to make sure I was not being followed."

This testimony by an American journalist to the espionage methods used in Moscow is cited by Soviet historian N. Yakovlev in his book "The CIA against the USSR," which has just been published (Note) (N.N. Yakovlev. "The CIA Against the USSR" [TSRU Protiv SSSR]. Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House. Moscow, 1979). Employing extensive material and skillfully analyzing the facts, the author consistently reproduces the picture of CIA agents' long years of work with the literary Vlasovite Solzhenitsyn. Experts in the sabotage sciences, "men of letters" and "scholars" from the CIA sweated over his writings, which bore not the slightest relation to literature. They were, according to American Ambassador to the USSR J. Beam, "a voluminous, verbose, rough mass which had to be arranged into an intelligible whole." The "arrangement" was done by American espionage service specialists.

N. Yakovlev graphically demonstrates how the CIA gradually transformed Solzhenitsyn into its "influence agent" and introduced anti-Soviet theses and cliches into his writings and public speeches. The historian demonstrates the complete textual identity between the counterrevolutionary program of the so-called "NTS" [People's Labor Alliance], elaborated by CIA specialists, and Solzhenitsyn's public utterances. The scholar reveals how the spiteful man was being turned by ideological saboteurs into a champion of anti-Soviet doctrines, an anticommunist mouthpiece. The reader is shown the mechanism of such operations as "strengthening the subject's positions": To add weight, the CIA arranged for Solzhenitsyn to be given the Nobel Prize and then used this exaggerated authority to influence public opinion. Subversive elements in the Soviet Union were financed through Solzhenitsyn. The book quotes the confession of the swindler Ginzburg, who became manager of the "Solzhenitsyn fund," to the extent that more than $330,000 passed through his hands--money which the CIA used, in Solzhenitsyn's name, to subsidize antistate and antisocial activity in our country.

The prerequisites of the CIA's creation and its actual organization and operation are revealed by the author against a broad historical background and in the general context of American imperialism's anti-Soviet policy.

The book quotes genuine plans for an American nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and graphically demonstrates the CIA's link with Washington's general strategy of aggression against the USSR, and it cites evidence that American documents on the struggle against communism are identical in form and content to Hitlerite directives.

The author rightly points out that it would be the greatest mistake to represent the CIA merely as an espionage organ. It is first and foremost an instrument of aggressive policy, the tool of secret "psychological "warfare" actions and subversive operations using traitors and turncoats, sabotage and diversion. The author maintains that this constitutes 90 percent of the CIA's total work. The Soviet Union was and still is the chief target. The CIA's basic function is to find, organize and encourage internal enemies of the Soviet system.

It is on this basis that the CIA recruits so-called dissidents for collaboration. The book quotes the materials of a voluminous piece of American research entitled "The Dissident Movement in the USSR...." in which drunkards who want to "machinegun Soviet people" and "fighters for democracy" found fornicating in the kitchen [prelyubodeystvovavshiye na kukhne] when the American patrons came to call figure as representatives of the "political opposition." And it is this rabble whom Western mass information media are commissioned by the CIA to portray as fighters for freedom!

In his historical research into the subversive activity of the American special services the author convincingly exposes, on the basis of extensive factual material, the hypocrisy and perfidy of the U.S. ruling circles, which are actively waging "psychological war" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and reveals the true slant of the campaign "in defense of human rights" and other political and propagandist operations originating in the Washington corridors of power.

Without a doubt the reader will find this very topical book of great interest.

CIA Aims, Methods

ID241117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 4

[Review by Ye. Rusakov under the rubric "On the Bookshelf": "On the 'Psychological Warpath'"]

[Text] The author of the book "The CIA Against the USSR" (Note) (N. Yakovlev. The CIA Against the USSR [TSRU Protiv SSSR]. Moscow, Molodaya Gvardiya, 1980) uses a wealth of factual and documentary material to show that the American espionage department's main task is to undermine and weaken the social and state system in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and also the international communist and workers and national liberation movements.

The activity of Western special services, the book says, is ultimately an extension of the policy of these countries' government by special, perfidious means. A U.S. National Security Council secret directive points out that the aim of Washington's policy is to "make the Soviet Union weak and keep it so, politically, militarily and psychologically, in comparison with external forces which are beyond its control." One very important medium for pursuing this policy is the CIA, set up in 1947.

Espionage, the infiltration of agents and the use of emigre rabble occupy a prominent place in its arsenal of subversive methods. "Secret operations" and "psychological warfare," accounting for 90 percent of its resources, are the foundation of the CIA's global activity.

Orienting the CIA toward the struggle against the forces of socialism, democracy and national liberation, a National Security Council directive prescribes "conducting propaganda, including the use of anonymous, falsified or secretly subsidized publications; political actions using stateless individuals and traitors and support for political parties; quasi-military methods, including aid for insurgents and sabotage; economic actions connected with currency operations." All this includes the campaigns of slander and provocations against the Italian and French communist parties, the overthrow of legal governments in Iran and Guatemala, aggression at Playa Giron, the creation of special detachments of thugs in Vietnam, the organization of the bloody coup in Chile, the murder of prominent state and political figures in a number of countries. Today it includes the training and mercenaries and infiltration of them into Afghanistan and actions of economic and political sabotage in Iran.

In "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries special emphasis is placed on the ideological sphere, on attempts to "soften up socialism from within."

The book shows in what way certain Soviet citizens who have adopted antisocialist stances are used by the CIA for its own selfish subversive purposes in "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union. Western propaganda calls these people "dissidents." There is a detailed description of the "Solzhenitsyn operation," a characteristic example, starting with the efforts to give Solzhenitsyn the aura of a "great writer" and ending with the moment when the "prophet" became a nuisance even to his masters and was given up as a bad job.

An integral part of CIA "psychological warfare" against the Americans themselves is the fueling of the "Soviet military threat" myth. The espionage department has regularly supplied the "hawks" with "bona fide intelligence data" tp the effect that the USSR is violating Soviet-American agreements and increasing its "first-strike" capability.

Amid the ballyhoo about the need to observe "legality" the current U.S. administration reorganized the intelligence community in 1978, with a view to "increasing the effectiveness" of the activity of the CIA and similar departments. Having set a course toward confrontation and the exacerbation of the international situation, the White House is stepping up "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the other socialist countries and developing states and is seeking to abolish congress' already scant control over "secret operations."

The book's accusatory materials are a call for vigilance and for a principled class approach to all imperialism's actions, including those camouflaged by verbiage about "freedom" and "democracy."

VARIATION TO ITEM ON PROVOCATIONS AGAINST CUBA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 April carries on page 5 what is apparently an editorial article entitled "What Is the Aim of These Provocations?". A comparison of this item with the item entitled "PRAVDA Sees U.S. 'Provocations' Spearheaded Against Cuba" published on page A 13 of the 21 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reveals the following variations:

Page A 13, paragraph seven, line two, PRAVDA reads ...It attempts ceaselessly to slander...

PRAVDA only uses quotation marks in the following places:

Page A 13, paragraph three, line three, ..."rapid deployment" corps....

Page A 14, paragraph one, line seven, ..."psychological war"....

EDITORIAL HITS PRC, U.S. HOSTILITY TO LENIN-INSPIRED IDEAS

LD241139 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Banner of the Age"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who devoted his entire heroic life to a great and noble cause--the struggle for the social liberation of the proletariat and all oppressed masses and for the happiness of working people. A titan of scientific thinking and a truly popular leader, an ardent revolutionary and the creator of the communist party and the world's first socialist state, Lenin lives in our hearts and deeds.

The rightness and effectiveness of Lenin's ideas have been confirmed by the broad scope of the international workers and communist movement. For the working masses of all countries and continents Leninism was, is and will be the symbol of the world's social renewal and the revolutionary banner of our age. Under this banner socialist revolutions have triumphed in a number of European, Asian and Latin American countries. Under this banner the mighty socialist community was formed and became a decisive factor in modern world development. Under this banner the struggle of the working class of capitalist countries is spreading, and the international communist movement, at whose inception V.I. Lenin was present, has become the most influential political force of modern times. The national liberation movement has won outstanding victories under the influence of Lenin's ideas.

Lenin's ideas are a powerful weapon in the hands of fighters for lasting peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are invariably in the vanguard of this struggle. Thanks to their titanic efforts and their decisive contribution, much has been achieved in improving the international climate. The implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed by the 25th congress has led to truly historic results. All our party's foreign policy activities are imbued with loyalty to V.I. Lenin's ideas.

The positive changes which are occurring in the world under the influence of these ideas and these activities are encountering fierce resistance from imperialist reaction and its direct accomplices--China's leaders. It is the fault precisely of imperialism and, above all, of certain U.S. circles that the international situation has grown appreciably more complex at the transition from the seventies to the eighties. Militarism and reaction have adopted a policy of whipping up the arms race, spearheading their military preparations against the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

In this situation the Soviet Union has been forced to take all necessary measures to strengthen its defense capability and improve its armed forces. Our party and state resolve the tasks arising on this path on the basis of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland. Soviet servicemen maintain unbreakable loyalty to Lenin's behests--to really study military affairs, to be vigilant, to strengthen discipline and organization and unswervingly enhance the combat ability and combat readiness of the army and navy.

Closely rallied beneath the party's Leninist banner, our people are confidently approaching their supreme goal--communism. These days the CPSU Central Committee's fervent May Day slogan resounds over the motherland's immense expanses:

"Long Live Marxism-Leninism--the Everlasting Revolutionary International Teaching!"

MALTSEV RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

ID241512 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received today PRC Ambassador Yang Shouzhen in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

ENVOY PREDICTS THAW IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

ID241553 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 24 April 1980 carries on pages 1 and 7 a 1,700-word Andre Fontaine article assessing USSR-PRC relations in the light of the recent Chinese decisions to posthumously rehabilitate Liu Shaoqi and to review the opinion that the USSR "had taken revisionism so far that it no longer deserved to be called socialist." Fontaine reviews the history of Sino-Soviet relations and speculates on the possibility of a rapprochement, citing a reported recent remark by Soviet Ambassador to Paris Chervonenko on this subject: "If our information is correct, Soviet Ambassador to Paris Chervonenko, when dining recently with a leading politician, predicted a Sino-Soviet thaw among other amusing bombshells which Mr Carter should expect during the next few months, especially in the Middle East."

AUTHORS TRACE PRC 'CRIME WAVE' BACK TO CULTURAL REVOLUTION

ID230905 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 12 April 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences L. Gudoshnikov and Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Barakhta under the headline "China: Why Is Criminality Increasing?" The authors examine the "crime wave" which is sweeping the PRC and trace its causes back to the Cultural Revolution and to unemployment and dissatisfaction among young people. They assert that "militarist and chauvinist hysteria, in conjunction with the corrupting influence of the Cultural Revolution, have led to a lack of respect for human life among the young generation. It is asserted that the "present Chinese leaders deliberately confuse criminal activity with political action" and blame the "influence of anarchism" and the "supporters of the gang of four," using this to "explain the need for renewed repression."

TOKYO ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD240906 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 24, TASS--The Masayoshi Ohira government, demonstrating its willingness to follow in Washington's wake in the current American-Iranian conflict, today announced a number of "diplomatic and economic sanctions" against Iran. These steps, which "enter into force immediately," include an embargo on Japanese exports to Iran, strengthening of restrictions on the entry of Iranian citizens to Japan and the recall of part of the staffs of the Japanese Embassy from Iran.

Tokyo's joining, under American pressure, the anti-Iranian campaign of blackmail and threats, unleashed by President Jimmy Carter's administration is a serious blow at the national economic interests of the country. Following an end to oil deliveries to Japan, Iran, the influential newspaper of businessmen NIHON KEIZAI reports today, began withdrawing its deposits from Japanese banks. This step, the newspaper notes, is a reaction to the pro-American stand of the Masayoshi Ohira government and has been taken to prevent a freezing of Iranian assets by the Japanese Government at the request of the United States.

U.S. 'PRESSURES' JAPAN ON EVE OF OHIRA'S VISIT

LD250931 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 25, TASS--On the eve of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to Washington the United States is bringing increasingly strong pressure on Tokyo demanding from it new efforts to build up military might, and active support for the aggressive aspirations of the Carter administration. The newspaper ASAHI reports today that a group of U.S. senators has sent a message to the head of the Japanese Government calling on him to support the Washington-initiated policy of blackmail and threats against the Soviet Union and independent states in the Persian Gulf area. The senators demanded that Japan strengthen the system of anti-submarine defence, envigorate preparations for blocking the straits in the area of the Japanese archipelago and render economic and financial assistance to pro-American regimes in the Near and Middle East.

ATTEMPT TO THWART MINERS' RIOT IN S. KOREA FAILS

SK250713 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to foreign news reports, Sin Hyon-hwak, South Korean prime minister, summoned an emergency cabinet meeting after the attempt to thwart the advance of the coal miners with bayonets failed.

The coal miners' advance was started a few days ago in Sabuk city. Some 3,000 miners and families occupied this city demanding increase of wage.

DPRK MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD241415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Army Anniversary"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to the 48th anniversary of the Korean People's Army was held in Moscow 17 April.

Dr Col Kang Song-chil, army, naval and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, told journalists about the history of the army's creation and the successes of servicemen of the Korean People's Army in combat and political training.

PAK SONG-CHOL ADDRESSES MEETING CELEBRATING LENIN'S BIRTH

LD241417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Report from TASS roundup under the general headline: "Light of Great Ideas: World Public Celebrates Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public of the DPRK capital has been held here to mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. It was attended by leaders of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and the DPRK.

Pak Song-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and vice president of the DPRK, who delivered a report, said that V.I. Lenin devoted his entire life to the cause of the liberation of the working class and oppressed nations. His services in the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism are unfading. It was precisely under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution led by Lenin that the communist movement in Korea began to develop, he emphasized.

Korean-Soviet friendship, Pak Song-chol noted, is a traditional fraternal friendship and cohesion which has stood the test of time.

CORRECTION TO DMITRIYEV ARTICLE ON DPRK-ROK DIALOGUE

Please note the following corrections to the article entitled "U.S., Seoul Obstructing DPRK's Reunification Initiative" carried on pages C 1 and C 2 of the 23 April 80 Northeast Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page C 2, first paragraph, line one, should read: As is well known, Kim Il, vice president... correcting name.

Page C 2, second paragraph, line three, should read: ....DPRK Vice President Kim Il... correcting name.

BAYBAKOV, SODNOM CONFER ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD231647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 April--Talks were held here 9-12 April between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian Gosplan.

During the talks the results of work done by both countries' planning organs to coordinate plans for the economic development of the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the next 5 years were examined, and questions relating to further expanding and deepening Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation in 1981-1985 and also to certain problems in the period through 1990 were discussed. A corresponding protocol was signed.

The talks on coordinating USSR and Mongolian state plans were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding characteristic of the relations between our countries.

ZIMYANIN DELEGATION ATTENDS AFGHAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION

LD250838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kabul today for celebrations of the second anniversary of the Afghan revolution. The delegation consists of Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rasulov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Central Committee; Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

KULIK EXAMINES 'AFGHANISTAN SOLIDARITY WEEK'

LD241810 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: An International Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan is being held from April 21 to 27 in conformity with the decision of the World Peace Council. On the eve of May Day, the holiday of international fraternity and solidarity, the progressive forces of the world are once again expressing their support for the courageous Afghan people, the righteous cause of the Afghan Revolution. The week of solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being held at a time when the people of Afghanistan filled with revolutionary enthusiasm are successfully launching the effort to build a new life in the country. This week is being held at a time when U.S. imperialists and reactionary reactionaries of every ilk are continuing armed and propaganda attacks against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, using the so-called "Afghan question" as a pretext for building up international tensions, as a cover for their aggressive plans in the Middle and Near East. Today, like yesterday, the enemies of the Afghan Revolution are using Pakistan's territory as a base for knocking together anti-Afghan bandit groups and are continuing an undeclared war against the Afghan people, making use of the meanest methods and various weapons, including U.S.-made chemical grenades. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has recently more than once put forward constructive proposals bearing evidence of the striving of the Afghan people for the development of goodneighbour friendly relations with its neighbors, [and] calls for consolidating the Moslem world on the anti-imperialist basis. The implementation of these proposals would be a serious contribution to a normalisation of the situation in the Near East and to international detente. Democratic Afghanistan's peace-loving proposals have met with broad support and understanding of world public. The peoples of the world demand that U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists put an end to the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The current International Week of Solidarity with Revolutionary Afghanistan will undoubtedly be a fresh vivid manifestation of the fact that Afghanistan is not alone, that it has the sympathy and support of all who cherish the ideals of peace, freedom and independence of peoples.

ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN INVASION

LD241543 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 20 Apr 80 p 71

[Unattributed interview in Rome with member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Primakov: "Brezhnev's Mouthpieces Speak"]

[Text] Question: Many hypotheses have been made about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--fear of Muslim contagion, a push to warm-water seas, a power vacuum, fear of the overthrow of Kabul's communist regime.

Answer: Let us start with the hypothesis of the fear of so-called Muslim contagion. There has never been an anti-Soviet feeling in the USSR's Asian republics. It is true, there are strong sympathies for Khomeyni, but rather for his role as a leader of Iranian independence than for his role as a religious leader. The second hypothesis, of a push to warm-water seas, really seems rather ridiculous to me. Why believe that the shortest route to the warm-water seas is through Afghanistan? The truth is that the United States is aiming, by massing its fleet in the Persian Gulf, to preserve the status quo at all costs, to increase the amount of oil extracted [le quote di petrolio estraibile] and to force Europe to align with U.S. policy. As for the power vacuum created by the imminence of the U.S. elections, I believe that exactly the opposite is true: It is the elections which are forcing the leaders of the two U.S. parties to be stubborn. This is why Carter is behaving more as a party candidate than as the President of an entire nation.

Question: Some people say that in a few years' time the USSR too will suffer a major oil shortage, and that it was this that prompted it to take such a risky step as the Afghan invasion.

Answer: We are still the world's major oil producer. Of course, the problem exists for us too with regard to the future, but it can be overcome through new investments in east Siberia, alternative sources, nuclear energy, new technological discoveries and so forth. Neither do we believe in the scarcity of oil in the United States. What about the plan drawn up by Nixon, who wanted to increase production to 800 million tons? It is simply a question of profits. The oil multinationals prefer to invest abroad where costs are lower and profits higher.

Question: In a recent article published prominently in PRAVDA, Arbatov, the chairman of the USA Institute proposed a kind of gentlemen's agreement between Russia and the United States to guarantee the regular flow of oil from the Middle East.

Answer: The USSR certainly neither wants to cut nor has any interest in cutting oil supplies to the West. Indeed the USSR is opposed to any form of disintegration of the world market or crisis in the capitalist system, to which we too are to some extent bound. We are certainly not an autarkic country.

Question: But if we rule out all these hypotheses, only one remains: You intervened in Afghanistan to prevent the fall of the regime, by supplying what you call "fraternal aid."

Answer: We intervened, having been summoned, to counter the actions of those who wanted to take advantage of that regime's weakness in order to overthrow it.

Question: But if that regime was so weak and committed many errors, as you yourselves acknowledge, why did you not criticize it?

Answer: We do not interfere in other countries' internal affairs. In any case it would be difficult to do so. [answer ends]

What can be added to that? Perhaps just this: The USSR almost seems determined to accentuate its isolation together with its propaganda. It is difficult to understand why.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS SOVIET MEDICAL AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD190906 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--Afghan working people get profoundly impressed by the aid given by Soviet medics to local residents and by the unselfishness in friendship shown by all Soviet servicemen everyday, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes in a reportage from Kabul.

The newspaper tells about the assistance which the servicemen of a Soviet unit rendered to the residents of a village. When off duty the Soviet servicemen, using engineer equipment, dammed a mountain river which dries up in summer, and made a water reservoir. They dug an irrigation ditch to bring water to orchards, gardens and land plots.

A particular gratitude is being aroused by Soviet military physicians' unselfish medical aid to local residents, writes a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent. The point is that there is a shortage of physicians and medicines in Afghanistan. At first when the Soviet military unit pitched near the village, the residents were afraid of applying to Soviet medical specialists for aid because bandits threatened to do away with those who would enter into contact with the Russians. Bandits told the folks that Russian doctors allegedly take exorbitant fee for their drugs.

However, as a saying goes, lies have short legs. Presently Soviet physicians--and this is first of all to the credit of Medical-Service Captain V. Voronov--snatched Abdramon, a young military-school cadet who got a heavy bullet wound in the head during a fight against bandits, away from the clutches of death. For many days Doctor Voronov remained at the bedside of the Afghan serviceman and rescued him from death. The relatives and next of kin of Cadet Abdramon wholeheartedly thanked the Soviet medics.

SOVIET PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

LD130734 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 15 Apr 80

["Real and Effective Aid"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--A total of 135 various projects are being built with Soviet assistance in Afghanistan. More than 70 of them have already been put into operation and account for nearly 60 per cent of the state sector output, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. At least, 65,000 skilled workers of various professions have been trained at joint projects, the newspaper recalls. National personnel of highly skilled specialists is trained at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute and two secondary technical schools--the Soviet Union's gift to Afghanistan.

The construction of whole industrial complexes has been started in Afghanistan along with the development of cooperation, the newspaper goes on to say. An industrial-energy complex built on the basis of the gas field struck in Shibirghan is successfully operating in the country's north. The next projects of the complex include a nitrogenous fertilizer mill in Mazar-e Sharif and a thermal power station. The mill is that country's biggest industrial enterprise employing 2,500 workers. There are great prospects for a further development of the complex.

Work has been started on a large scale near Kabul, where an ore concentration complex is to be built by the efforts of the two countries on the basis of the rich copper ore field Ainak, the newspaper SOTSIALISTCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA goes on to write.

The newspaper points out that the Soviet Union has never sought any profits at Afghanistan's expense. All the jointly built projects belong to the Afghan people. There is only one mixed Soviet-Afghan transport--dispatch society Afsotr set up in 1976. It brings considerable profit, but the Soviet side does not take out its share. The returns are spent on purchasing new equipment, transport centre facilities, bonuses and on fringe benefits for the personnel of 470 people (39 of whom are Soviet experts).

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

ID241408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnam's ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin today. Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador and stressed that this lofty award is to mark his many years of tireless initiative and activity to strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese relations and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and friendship linking the peoples of our countries.

Nguyen Huu Khieu cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their high evaluation of his activity as Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR. He expressed profound gratitude for the constant support and aid to his country.

The presentation of the order was attended by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sminorvskiy, deputy head of department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic staff from the Vietnamese Embassy in the USSR.

LAO AIDES HAVE 'CONSULTATIONS' AT USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY

ID241523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Khamphai Boupha, Lao vice minister for foreign affairs, was in Moscow 16 through 21 April for consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry. He had meetings with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin and other leading workers of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Questions of mutual interest were examined.

P. Boupha, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the talks.

GROMYKO, BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS

ID241525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent U Lay Maung a telegram conveying congratulations in connection with the latter's appointment as foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

In a reply telegram U Lay Maung has expressed thanks for the congratulations.

ZIMYANIN, TYZAHELNIKOV RECEIVE PZPR OFFICIAL

LD251035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] W. Bak, chief of the PZPR Central Committee ideo-educational work section, was in Moscow 8 through 9 April. He had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

He was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and also K. Olszenski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ZIMYANIN LEADS GROUP TO CULTURE FESTIVAL IN POLAND

LD231335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 17 April M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, left Moscow for Warsaw to participate in the opening of the Soviet culture festival in Poland.

They were seen off at the airport by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and other officials.

K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was in the farewell party.

On the same day M.V. Zimyanin and V.F. Shauro arrived in Warsaw. They were greeted by J. Lukaszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, K. Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Belo Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland.

Return to Moscow

LD241611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Warsaw, 20 April--M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Poland in connection with the days of Soviet culture, visited Lodz today. During a talk held at the Lodz PZPR Committee the guest was familiarized with the socioeconomic achievements of Poland's major industrial center and the progress of the fulfillment of the eighth party congress decisions. A meeting also took place with the creative intelligentsia of the textile workers' city. Wreaths were laid at the monument to revolutionary exploits.

The same day M.V. Zimyanin and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, left for home.

At the airport they were seen off by J. Lukaszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; K. Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and other officials. B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was among the send-off party.

The same day M.V. Zimyanin and V.F. Shauro returned to Moscow.

At the airport they were met by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and other officials.

K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET POLISH LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY DATE

ID241401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of message from L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, Polish State Council chairman, and Edward Babiuch, Polish Council of Ministers chairman, on the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish friendship treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, and Comrade Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic we send on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people to the PZRP Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Polish people our warmest greetings, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes.

The Soviet-Polish treaty was the crown of the joint struggle of our peoples against Hitlerite fascism, the first international act of reborn Poland which had started on the path of socialism, and the victory of the popular revolution. The significance of the treaty, which implemented the Leninist idea of the fraternal unity of our peoples, comes through ever more brightly with the passing of time.

It can be stated with profound satisfaction that the alliance of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, based on the unbreakable principles of socialist internationalism and the community of ideology and political aims, has stood the test of time. Now Soviet-Polish relations became comprehensive. Our cooperation in party and state channels is being filled with a still deeper content and the effectiveness of economic links on the bilateral foundation and within the CEMA framework is being enhanced.

The anniversary of the treaty is being marked on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, a reliable instrument for the defense of socialism and for ensuring the peace and security of Europe. We highly appreciate the contribution of the Polish People's Republic to the strengthening of the unity of the country of the socialist community and the efforts of the PZRP aimed at resolving key problems of our times. Along with all fraternal socialist countries, People's Poland consistently opposes attempts of imperialism and reaction to undermine the process of detente, and to escalate the arms race.

The recent Eighth PZRP Congress outlined a program for the further development of Poland along the path of socialist construction and improving the well-being of Polish workers. The Soviet people genuinely wish the fraternal Polish people a successful implementation of the program of social and economic development marked out by the party.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

GROMYKO MEETS GISCARD, DISCUSSES U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT, AFGHANISTAN

Talks With Giscard, Francois-Poncet

LD241832 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 24, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko now staying in Paris on a visit at the invitation of the French Government had today two conversations with President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

During the conversations that were held in a friendly atmosphere, they touched upon topical international problems and questions of further development of relations between the Soviet Union and France.

It was pointed out that the significance of joint efforts of the Soviet Union and France in favour of consolidation of international and European security is increasing in present day conditions. In this connection, the Soviet side emphasized the importance of further actions in accordance with the programme of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favour of detente and peace, the programme that was signed during the talks in Moscow between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in April 1979. The French president gave a luncheon in honour of the foreign minister of the USSR.

The talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet were concluded on the same day. There was an exchange of opinions on the questions of arms limitation and disarmament, on the Middle East situation, on the course of preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of countries, participants in the European conference, and on some other questions.

Meeting With PCF Official

LD250808 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, here on Thursday. Their meeting took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere. Stepan Chervonenko, the Soviet ambassador to France, member of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the conversation.

Condemns U.S. Rescue Attempts

LD251408 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with the French president and the foreign minister. At a news conference in Paris today he noted the favorable development of bilateral cooperation and the identity of views of the two countries on major international issues. He said that the Soviet Union and France did not intend to depart from the policy of easing tension in Europe. They agreed that a conference on reducing military tension should be convened.

Andrey Gromyko attributed the deterioration of the international situation to NATO's decision to increase military spending and deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He described as deception of the peoples the Western allegations about a Soviet military threat. The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, is not seeking military superiority. On the contrary, it is working for a halt to the arms race.

Speaking about the situation in Afghanistan, the Soviet Foreign Minister stressed that an act of aggression was committed against that country from the territory of Pakistan and that the government in Kabul asked the Soviet Union for help. As soon as the causes why the limited Soviet contingent was sent to Afghanistan are removed the troops will be withdrawn.

Replying to a question about the United States' futile attempt to free the hostages in Iran, Andrey Gromyko said that this action deserved condemnation. He emphasized that the crisis can be settled only by peaceful means.

Later today Andrey Gromyko left Paris for Moscow. At Paris airport decked out with the state flags of the USSR and France the Soviet foreign minister was seen off by Bruno de Leusse, general secretary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Henri Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

Report on Press Conference

WA251129 London REUTER in English 1102 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25, REUTER--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said today his country condemned the American attempt to rescue the embassy hostages in Tehran by military action. At a news conference at the end of his three-day visit to Paris, Mr Gromyko said the Soviet Union did not believe that such moves could lead to a peaceful solution to the crisis. Speaking only a few hours after the White House announced the abortive operation, Mr Gromyko said that when he first heard what had happened he hardly could believe it. But now he had received confirmation. "We are resolutely against any military measures or use of force by the United States or any other country against Iran," the foreign minister said.

Speaking in English at the request of an American correspondent, Mr Gromyko said: "We condemn the American action. We don't think it can lead to a peaceful solution. A peaceful solution is the way for the United States to travel." Questioned about how the Soviet Union would respond to any appeal for assistance from Iran, Mr Gromyko refused to commit himself. "I don't think a reply is indicated. You are imagining a hypothetical situation, and it is not necessary to answer that," he said.

Another reporter warned Mr Gromyko that he was going to ask a brutal question--what the Soviet Union would do if its diplomats were taken hostage in a foreign capital. The Soviet foreign minister replied: "If the question is brutal, you must have thought about it profoundly but you have wasted your time."

Paris: Gromyko 'Amused'

LD251300 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The U.S. attempt to free the Tehran hostages was carried out in the greatest secrecy. The Quay d'Orsay made it known this morning that it had not been informed of the night's events.

In Paris, Mr Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister who held a press conference prior to his return to Moscow, has condemned this intervention. Our correspondent Ralph Pinto reports:

Yes. (?Why did) this rescue operation fail in Iran? Gromyko smiled this morning. He had the opportunity to come back three times to what happened last night in the Iranian desert. When I learned of it this morning, very early, the USSR foreign minister told us, I did not believe it at first. Now that it has been verified, I repeat, the USSR is against all military measures, against all (?kind) of force that may be undertaken against Iran. Some minutes later he answered in English, this time to a U.S. TV network, to say: We condemn the U.S. operation. What is needed is to seek a peaceful solution to the entire hostage affair. Finally, after strong insistence, he came back to it. [words indistinct] Andrey Gromyko then seemed, frankly, amused. He was standing, facing hundreds of journalists in a huge room at the Soviet Embassy. In answer to a question concerning Moscow's reaction in case Soviet citizens were taken, he made a joke: You thought for a long time before asking me that question. Well, take note of this: You were not very successful.

Departure for Home

LD251210 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who has been here on a visit at the invitation of the French Government, left for home today. At Paris airport decked out with the state flags of the USSR and France, Andrey Gromyko was seen off by Bruno de Leuse, general secretary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Henri Froment-Meurice, the ambassador of France to the USSR, and by other officials. Among the send-off party was Stephan Chervonenko, the ambassador of the USSR to France.

FRANCE 'NOT INFORMED' OF U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN

LD251333 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25, TASS--The president of the French Republic and the Government of France were not informed of the U.S. action in Iran, an Elysee Palace spokesman stated here. He declined to comment on possible consequences of the operation.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH IRAN ON GOODS TRANSHIPMENTS

LD241844 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Iran and the Soviet Union have drawn up the draft of a protocol for economic and industrial cooperation. The minister of economy and finances of Iran, Reza Salimi, in an interview to the press, has pointed out that the two countries have also reached agreement on deliveries if need be of goods imported by Iran across the territory of the Soviet Union. The two countries will sson resume talks on deliveries of Iranian gas to the Soviet Union.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN IRAN, 'SCORES KILLED'

LD241520 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 24, TASS--Iranian higher schools have become scenes of bloody clashes in recent days.

According to Tehran newspapers, units of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution and members of extremist religious groupings and parties were sent to the universities by the order of President A. Bani-Sadr. As a result, scores of students were killed and over a thousand wounded. The student group Fida of the People circulated a statement stressing that the purpose of these repressive actions was to hamper the efforts of progressively minded students towards consolidating democratic rights and freedoms.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION GROUP PROGRAM

LD241219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 5

[V. Peresada report: "For Egypt's National Interests"]

[Text] Cairo--The First National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party (NPUG) Congress has completed its work. More than 500 delegates took part in this representative forum.

The congress adopted the NPUG program, in which the party's main tasks in the struggle to return Egypt to the path of anti-imperialism, economic independence, democracy and social progress are defined. This path, the program points out, was outlined by the revolution of July 1952, staged under the leadership of that great son of the Egyptian people J. 'A. an-Nasir.

But recently, the program points out, the revolution has been undergoing a profound crisis. Two fundamental contradictions of a class nature have become features of Egyptian society: First, the contradictions between Egypt's national interests and international imperialism headed by the United States, and second, the contradicition between Egypt's national progressive forces and the local parasitic bourgeoisie, which allies itself with world capitalism.

By its efforts to restore the gains of the 1952 revolution, the NPUG's ultimate aim is to build in Egypt a socialist society free of exploitation and oppression.

At the present time, the program points out, the defense of Egypt's national interests is closely connected with solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. From the very beginning the root cause has been the confrontation between the Arab peoples' liberation movement and world imperialism and its stooge in the Near East--Zionist Israel.

Recently imperialism has managed partially to implement its plans, as is evidenced by the weakening of Arab unity and the deterioration in relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The implementation of those plans, the program states, has been helped by specific steps taken by the Egyptian leadership--President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, the conclusion of the Camp David accords and the separate treaty, the abandonment of a solution to the Palestinian problem in exchange for limited sovereignty over Sinai, and the "normalization" of relations with Israel before the withdrawal of its troops from the occupied peninsula. Moreover, the United States has been given the "right" to a military "presence" in Egypt.

Calling on all Egypt's progressive forces to work harder to rebuff imperialist expansion, the NPUG program puts forward the following tasks: to fight for a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East and for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create an independent state, and to give the PLO all-round support as that people's sole legitimate representative; to renounce the separate "peace" with Israel and to counter the Zionist occupation of Egypt; and to work for the country's complete territorial sovereignty and the elimination of the U.S. military "presence" both in Egypt and throughout the Arab world.

The NPUG program also outlines ways of overcoming the economic crisis, which is having a heavy impact on the people's situation. One of the main causes of the crisis, the program states, is the "open-door" policy toward foreign and local private capital being pursued by the government.

Consistently defending the working people's rights, the NPUG demands that economic development be ensured along a path consistent with Egypt's genuine national interests.

The international section of the program states that the party will work for the implementation of the following principles in Egypt's foreign policy: struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction for peace and detente and defense of the progressive gains of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples; and consolidation of solidarity with national liberation movements and the independent countries of Asia and Africa strengthening friendship with all anti-imperialist forces, and establishing on the basis of equality and mutual advantage close relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are the Egyptian people's main ally in their struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories and the building of the national economy.

The congress adopted the NPUG Charter. The Charter expressly states that at least one-half of NPUG membership must be composed of workers and peasants. The congress elected a Central Committee. NPUG founder Khalid Muhi ad-Din was elected party general secretary.

S. YEMEN LEADER CALLS FOR COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD231512 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Summary] PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammed has called for increased cooperation with the Soviet Union. This came in a statement he made on Aden Radio. He stressed the importance of the friendship treaty between the two countries.

"Brezhnev congratulated 'Ali Nasir Muhammed on his election, stressing that the Soviet Union will (?continue to stand) by South Yemen in the struggle to defend the achievements of the revolution and the country's independence and sovereignty."

Statement on Party Plenum

LD242312 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Aden, April 24, TASS--A statement to the press by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, has been published here on the results of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the party which discussed the activity of the Yemen Socialist Party in deepening the revolutionary changes in Democratic Yemen and the further development towards the implementation of the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

Having analyzed the current world situation, the Central Committee stressed that at present the world is witnessing the strengthening of the positions and influence of socialism, the expansion and deepening of the democratic movement in the capitalist countries, as well as new victories of the national liberation movement in the struggle against imperialism.

The Central Committee also pointed out that the policy of imperialism, and primarily U.S. schemes which materialise in the creation of new military bases, the expansion of old ones and in the sending of military fleets to the hotbeds of the planet, as well as in the support of reactionary regimes, including military aid, pose a grave threat to peace and security.

The plenum confirmed the need of strengthening the unity of the patriotic and progressive forces in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean area, of increasing the opposition to the policy of the USA aimed at turning the region into an arena of actions of its aggressive fleets threatening sovereignty and security of peoples.

The participants in the plenum resolutely condemned the traitorous course of the As-Sadat regime in Egypt and the so-called "normalizing" of relations with Israel conducted by Cairo on the basis of the separate Camp David deal. They also sharply criticized the Egyptian-Israeli talks on "Palestinian autonomy" conducted behind the back of the Palestinian people and aimed at depriving the Palestinians of their inalienable rights.

The plenum confirmed strong solidarity of the Yemen Socialist Party and the entire people of South Yemen with the fraternal Syrian people that is opposing the plots of imperialism and local reaction. The plenum also confirmed the resolve of South Yemen to continue exerting efforts for the strengthening of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

When discussing the main directions of the Second Five-Year plan for 1981-1985, the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party stressed that the main task of the plan is the steady raising of the material standards of the working people, creating such a material and technical base in which the state sector of economy will be the key sector.

The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party emphasized the importance of strengthening economic relations with countries of the socialist community headed by the USSR and of the intensive participation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the activity of the CMEA.

LATE REPORT: IRANIAN JOINT STAFF STATEMENT CITED ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD251422 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25, TASS--In connection with the U.S. abortive attempt to stage an operation to rescue the U.S. hostages, the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces came out with a statement.

At a time when the revolutionary Moslem people pulls down the palaces of Satan and is on the move to accomplish the historic mission entrusted to it by the Allah, God, helper of the deprived, helps our risen nation. Two U.S. military aircraft carrying CIA agents and U.S. Marines who were meant to make a sudden commando raid on the captured U.S. Embassy in Tehran and to rescue the hostages, collided with each other while being pursued by aircraft of the Iranian Air Force. The two aircraft caught fire and fell on the outskirts of the town of Tabas. Islam will triumph with Allah's help.

The statement points out that the details of the incident are to be reported additionally.

LATE REPORT: QOTBZADEH CONDEMNS SANCTIONS, U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD251516 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh warned in a conversation with a group of American and British pressmen that if the United States mines the sea around Iranian ports or establishes a sea blockade against Iran the Iranian Government will do everything it can to persuade its oil-producing Arab neighbours to discontinue their oil supplies to the West as a demonstration of "active Moslem solidarity."

Speaking of the results of the conference of the Common Market foreign ministers, Qotbzadeh deplored the decision of this conference to support Washington's economic actions against Iran. It is deplorable to see the West European countries in a position of such dependence not only on the general strategic policy of the USA but, what is still worse, on internal political intrigues in that country, he said.

Iran will not yield to pressure and violence under any circumstances, he said. The problem of the hostages, S. Qotbzadeh said, can only be solved if the legitimate demands of the Iranian people are satisfied, namely their demand for an end to American interference in Iranian affairs, extradition of the former shah and the return of the wealth he appropriated to Iran. "Such is our official stand," said the foreign minister.

The United States Government has artificially complicated the problem of hostages by pursuing its aims and concealing the real meaning of the current events, which all has led up to the present situation, Sergeant K. Hermening, U.S. marine, one of the American hostages kept at the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran, said in an interview on the Tehran television. Speaking of the crimes committed by the former shah of Iran he said that the shah has placed his country under U.S. control, suppressed the opposition and physically destroyed many of its members. Hermening has also stressed that the plan for inviting the former shah of Iran to the USA for treatment was made three months before it was carried through.

EDITORIAL: LENIN'S IDEAS 'INFLUENCE DESTINY' OF MANKIND

LD241103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Leninism Is Our Banner"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The working people of our multinational motherland, the peoples of the socialist community countries and the whole of progressive mankind are currently celebrating a glorious date--the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, titan of scientific thought, ardent revolutionary, creator of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state.

From the very start of his revolutionary activity V.I. Lenin was a loyal and staunch follower of Marx and Engels who firmly adopted the positions of Marxism and grasped its revolutionary critical spirit, creative and active character and proletarian internationalism. Analyzing the new historical conditions, Lenin comprehensively developed and augmented the theoretical legacy of his great teachers. Lenin saw the creative development of Marxism as the key to the practical solution of the working class' urgent tasks and an important means of combatting opportunists, dogmatists and revisionists of all hues.

Lenin unswervingly followed Marx' call not only to EXPLAIN the world but also to CHANGE it. All his theoretical work was inseparably linked to revolutionary practice, to the working class struggle.

The main prerequisite of a victorious socialist revolution, as perceived by Lenin, was the creation of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class--a new type of Marxist party, capable of uniting and organizing workers and all working people and leading them into battle against the oppression of capitalists and landowners. Lenin elaborated the ideological and organizational principles of this party and did the practical work of organizing and uniting it and making it a mighty force, under whose leadership the Russian proletariat implemented the Great October Socialist Revolution which laid the foundation for the revolutionary renewal of the world.

Guided by Leninism and relaying on the historic experience of Great October and the world's first socialist state, fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties in a number of the world's countries raised the multimillion masses of working people to victorious struggle against social and national oppression of labor by capital and led their countries' peoples to victory and to the building of a new, socialist life. The world socialist system emerged.

The emergency and strengthening of the world socialist system, its dynamic development and its profound humanism are real evidence of the great creative force of Lenin's ideas.

The further development of the revolutionary process which we can observe on all the world's continents is evidence of the ever-growing influence of Lenin's ideas on the destiny of countries and peoples and on the history of all mankind. Leninism today is the most advanced and influential ideology in the modern world, the insurmountable ideology of people of labor, of those to whom the future belongs.

In the new historical conditions Lenin enriched all the constituent part of Marxism with fundamentally important provisions. The culmination of Lenin's theoretical creative work, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 110th anniversary of his birth says, was the science which he created of ways of building socialism and communism.

In his report devoted to V.I. Lenin's birth centenary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "In a Russia turned inside out and churned up by war and revolution and in the highly intricate web of socioeconomic trends, political forces, contradictory views and sentiments, it needed an all-penetrating depth of intellect, breadth of outlook and boldness of thought to maintain a clear course and to find and present in flawless form the chief, basic directions of movement toward socialism. And Lenin did this."

Today we can say with pride that Lenin's prediction has been confirmed by life.

"THE WORLDWIDE-HISTORIC OUTCOME OF THE CPSU AND SOVIET PEOPLE'S ACTIVITY IN IMPLEMENTING LENIN'S IDEAS," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth notes, "WAS THE BUILDING OF A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN WHICH THE CREATIVE STRENGTH AND TRULY HUMANE ESSENCE OF THE NEW SYSTEM ARE BEING REVEALED WITH INCREASING FULLNESS."

The building of developed socialism in the USSR was not only the material embodiment of Lenin's ideas but also a new and immense contribution to Marxist-Leninist science on ways of building a communist formation.

At all stages of the Soviet state's development our party and its collective intellect have insured the elaboration and practical implementation of a foreign and domestic policy in keeping with the demands of the times and have armed the people's masses with an understanding of the tasks facing them and with ways of accomplishing them.

The great Lenin laid the foundation of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy, the policy of strengthening peace among peoples. The strength of Leninist foreign policy, pursued in consistent and coordinated fashion by the Soviet Union together with the socialist community countries, consists in the fact that it corresponds to the vital interests of the socialist countries and of the vast majority of the earth's population.

However, this policy is not to the taste of the bellicose circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. Violating the principles of the UN Charter and its international obligations, the Washington administration is fueling the arms race, pursuing a policy of militarism and, through its aggressive actions in the Near East and southwest Asia, poisoning the international atmosphere, and organizing aid directing anti-Soviet hysteria.

"The peoples of the world have a common preoccupation at the moment," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "It is to overcome the tension that is once again clouding international relations. Detente is the result of multifaceted efforts, it is the common gain of peace-loving states. And reckless imperialist forces cannot be allowed to destroy its fruits."

On the eve of the glorious 110th anniversary of the birth of our teacher and leader, Soviet people are observing the fine tradition of reflecting on his great behests, reviewing the ground covered by our country and summing up the results of the people's creative labor, comparing what has been achieved with Vladimir Ilich's behests. The Lenin open party meetings held in the country under the motto "live, work and struggle in Leninist and communist fashion" demonstrated the indissoluble unity and cohesion of our methoderland's peoples around their glorious revolutionary vanguard--the Leninist party of communists.

The great teaching of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the example of his entire heroic life, dedicated to revolution, to our people and to all mankind, are a reliable guide to action in Soviet people's creative labor and in all their deeds and actions.

EDITORIAL ANALYZES CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

LD241045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Appeal"]

[Excerpts] The first spring of the eighties is marching across our land with big strides. May Day is approaching--the working people's bright festival. The CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May 1980 published in the press are its joyful, exciting herald. Addressed to the Soviet people and to the working people of all countries and continents, they profoundly and fully express in simple, clear, measured words the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people's selfless love for the socialist motherland, their devotion to the Leninist party's cause and their consistent internationalism. Imbued with militant revolutionary spirit, the CPSU Central Committee slogans call for new achievements and victories under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and create in Soviet people pride and inspiration and the ardent desire to work selflessly in the name of communism and to strengthen friendship, cooperation and proletarian solidarity with working people of all countries.

Soviet people have now been living and working under conditions of peace for 35 years, directing their strength and energy toward resolving great creative tasks. This is the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. In its May Day slogans the CPSU Central Committee urges working people to struggle actively to fulfill the historic 25th party congress decisions, to realize more fully the potential of developed socialism and to increase labor productivity, efficiency and quality in every work place. The party sets Soviet people specific tasks in the struggle to implement the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions. Successfully fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets means laying firm foundations for the 11th 5-Year Plan and greeting the Leninist Party's 26th congress with worthy deeds.

In resolving great creative tasks Soviet people are profoundly aware of the indissoluble unity of their labor in the name of communism with the struggle of other countries' working people for mankind's better future. On the eve of May Day the CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' communist and workers parties and peoples, to the capitalist countries' working class and to the peoples who have achieved liberation from the colonial yoke and are struggling to consolidate national independence and for social progress. We send fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are courageously defending the April revolution gains, and warm greetings to the Iranian people, who are resolutely opposing imperialist interference. True to their international duty, Soviet people are always on the side of those who are struggling for freedom and national independence and who cherish the cause of peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogans are imbued with the enthusiasm of creation. But, in building the bright edifice of communism, Soviet people always remember V.I. Lenin's instruction to be alert, to strengthen the country's defense capability and to combine in a single posture love of peace and readiness to rebuff an aggressor. Recent events--the activation of militarist forces in the United States, the NATO Council's adoption of the decision to deploy in West Europe American medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and other socialist states, the unrestrained arms race in NATO countries--insistently demand that we display high vigilance with regard to imperialism's aggressive intrigues and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, keep our powder dry. Thanks to the indefatigable concern of the party and the government, army and navy servicemen have everything they need to fulfill their responsible task of guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being the bulwark of world peace. The country's armed defenders perceive this CPSU Central Committee May Day Slogan as the motherland's command:

"Soviet Servicemen: Improve Combat and Political Training, Vigilant and Reliably Guard the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor and Socialism's Great Achievements!

"Long Live the Valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!"

Army and navy servicemen see it as their duty to the motherland to persistently enhance combat readiness, tirelessly strengthen discipline, really study military affairs, as V.I. Lenin bid them, and greet May Day with the successful completion of winter combat training.

The joyous May Day festival lies ahead. We are approaching it in a good, uplifted mood. Our thoughts are with the beloved motherland and the Communist Party--proven vanguard of the working class and the entire Soviet people.

Closely rallied around the party, Soviet people proclaim with warmth and inspiration:

"Long Live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the Leading and Directing Force of Soviet Society!

"Long Live the Great Unbreakable Unity of the Party and the People."

VARIATIONS TO PONOMAREV ADDRESS ON LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Comparison of the item entitled "Celebration Marks Lenin Birth Anniversary" and subtitled "Ponomarev Address" published in the 22 April 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1 with the text of the Ponomarev speech published by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April 1980 on pages 1-3 under the headline "Leninism's Great Vital Force" reveals the following variations.

Page R 2, paragraph four, line five, PRAVDA reads ... the first socialist society ...;

PRAVDA inserts between the penultimate and last paragraph the subhead ... I. Developed Socialism Is a Triumph of Lenin's Ideas ...;

Page R 3, paragraph five, line eight, PRAVDA reads ... confrontation between two world ...;

Page R 5, paragraph seven, line five, PRAVDA reads ... by 22 April were widely developed...;

Page R 7, paragraph five, lines two and three, PRAVDA reads ... 17 million communists. Guiding all the revolutionary-transforming ...;

Page R 8, PRAVDA inserts above the first paragraph the subhead ... II. Leninism and World Development ...;

Page R 9, paragraph five, line nine, PRAVDA reads ... communist parties is, as always, considerably greater than ...;

Last paragraph, line four PRAVDA reads ... failure as before. In actual fact, what are the communists fighting for at the moment? ...;

Page R 10, paragraph two, lines one and two, PRAVDA reads ... actions of imperialism, which increase the danger of war. In 1 week's ...;

Last paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads ... the working people, the actual state of hunger and poverty for many peoples which results from the imperialist use of modern science and technology. That is why ...;

Page R 11, first paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... $160 billion to $253 billion in the next 5 years....;

Paragraph two, line twelve, PRAVDA reads ...the United States, and there are more than 2,500 of them already; the training ...;

Paragraph three, line six, PRAVDA reads ... policy of imperialism and of its campaign against detente, and the true ...;

Penultimate paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads ... on 6 October 1979 and 13 January 1980.;

Last paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads ... national interests from foreign aggression and from internal ...;

Page R 12, first paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads ... which do not belong to imperialism....;

Paragraph five, line five, PRAVDA reads ... because its inspiring and just ideas have penetrated ....

MUSLIM LEADER STRESSES PROPER ISLAMIC OBSERVANCE IN USSR

LD241316 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--"We, Moslems of the Soviet Union, are fully free to profess our religion. We follow the behests of our religion, as is dictated by the Koran," Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, the leader of all Moslems in the Soviet Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, said in an interview with Franz Keller, the German journalist.

In his interview published in the CULTURE AND LIFE, the magazine of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov rebuttedthe allegations of Western propaganda concerning a "reformation of the Koran" in the Soviet Union. "Every year we invite foreign delegations to visit us. We show them mosques and madrassahs, and the guests have to recognize again and again that we perform all religious rites and follow all customs more strictly and with greater precision than Moslems in many other countries", he said.

When asked whether it was difficult for a Moslem priest to live in what is essentially an atheistic state, Mufti Babakhnov said: "As all my people, I am quite free in my decision-making. As an ecclesiastic scientist I have the right to address Moslems and to tell them everything that is written in the Koran. This is also true of my colleagues. Our children enjoy the same rights as children elsewhere in the Soviet Union. All higher schools are open to them."

"There are people of many nationalities in the Soviet Union", he said. "All of them live in friendship as one big family, and all of them respect and understand each other. The Koran says 'all people are equal before Allah.' We see no conflict between the Soviet socialist structure and the prophet's words."

"We see that this country is making great efforts to defend peace and, when abroad, we come out for this just cause," said the Moslem leader.

TADZHIKISTAN MUSLIMS GUARANTEED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD2[illegible]1232 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union and India are close neighbors though they do not have a common border. The closest Soviet republic to India is Tadzhikistan. Quite a number of Muslims live in the republic. We have invited to our studio (Al-Haj Mirza 'Abdullah Qilabzadeh), mufti of Tadzhikistan. This is what he said:

[Begin (Qilabzadeh) recording, in vernacular, fading into English translation] We perform all our rituals and nobody hinders us. We enjoy the freedom of conscience and at the same time have all civil rights, no matter whether you are a believer or not. Religion is separated from the state here, that means that nobody interferes with the affairs of the church and it guarantees us full freedom. [End recording]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

SHCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS AT UKRAINIAN PLENUM

AU231158 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 15 April Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held in Kiev--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades! In the opinion of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo--and we think all the Central Committee members and plenum participants will accept it--the discussion on the Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom report was businesslike and useful.

Comrade B. T. Goncharenko in his report delivered on behalf of the obkom, Comrade A. A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in his co-report, and the plenum participants in their speeches thoroughly analyzed the organizational and political work performed by the obkom to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the national economic plan and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year period.

Much attention was paid to the generalization of the experience accumulated. Bottlenecks and shortcomings were revealed and the most important tasks were specified to further improve party leadership in economic and sociocultural construction and the style and methods of work.

The comrades correctly noted here that the thorough and purposeful discussion of the work performed by the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Organization was largely due to the fact that the work was carefully studied in preparation for the plenum and that Central Committee members and specialists of the Gosplan, ministries and other republic-level organizations were directly engaged in that study.

The Central Committee has carefully analyzed the results of the work performed in the 4 years of the 5-year period in oblast party organizations, and the Council of Ministers has carefully analyzed the results of work performed in ministries and departments. Such an analysis has also been done for the republic as a whole. As in previous years, materials on the organizational work performed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in 1979 have been generalized. The results of enrollment in the party and the composition of party ranks and leading cadres have been analyzed.

At their recent session the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat examined reports made on various issues by Dnepropetrovskiy, Donetskiy, Zaporozhskiy, Poltavskiy and Khmelnitskiy obkoms and Kievskiy and Odesskiy gorkoms. They examined the state of affairs in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy and capital construction, in various sectors of agricultural production and in the service sector.

ALL THAT WORK HAS BEEN PERFORMED TO IMPLEMENT IN PRACTICE THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, AT THE NOVEMBER 1979 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN AND TIGHTEN CONTROL OVER IMPLEMENTATION OF ADOPTED DECISIONS AND TO DISCUSS MORE FREQUENTLY REPORTS BY PARTY COMMITTEES, MINISTERIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL LEADERS AND BY SOVIET, ECONOMIC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the discussion on the report made by Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom:

In the style of work performed in recent years by the obkom and most gorkoms and raykoms many things have changed for the better. Concrete measures have been undertaken to strengthen the composition of leading cadres to eliminate the shortcomings and violations that occurred in the past and to insure the strict observance of rules for party life and of leadership principles. This has contributed to the correct education of cadres and to the successful accomplishment of current tasks.

While complying with the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, the oblast party organization has improved organizational and ideological work and has strengthened its influence on the lives and activities of labor collectives.

At the same time, as it was noted both in the report and the speeches, the oblast is still far from having done its best. The obkom and all party and economic organs in the oblast must improve their work to accomplish major tasks for the oblast's economic and social development.

The republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments must analyze better, more deeply and in a more timely manner the state of affairs in oblasts, but deal more efficiently with issues posed by obkoms and must respond in a business like manner to their requests, applications and critical remarks.

Since many tasks that were tackled today are also topical for other oblast party organizations, let me deal with some of them.

IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PERIOD THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND WORKING PEOPLE HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE 25TH CPSU AND UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESSES.

Data published by the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration prove that productive forces have increased further and economic and scientific potential has strengthened. The level of leadership and management in the national economy and in the entire organizational and political work has risen.

Let me quote some figures to prove this.

In the 4 years of the 5-year period the republic's national income rose 16.8 percent and the productivity of communal labor 12 percent.

In INDUSTRY production increased 18.7 percent. The value of production marketed in excess of the annual plans totaled R3.7 billion. The republic's output of goods bearing state quality marks increased almost fourfold.

Compared with the ninth 5-year period, the average annual volume of AGRICULTURAL gross output increased 9.5 percent, including 12.5 percent in the communal sector.

Investments in the republic's national economic development totaled R74.3 billion, or 22 percent more than in the corresponding period of the last 5-year period. More than 1,600 large production facilities and capacities were put into operation.

A great deal--though far from everything possible--has been done to accelerate scientific-technical progress. The provisions of the 5-year plan for putting into operation comphrehensively mechanized and automated enterprises, shops and sectors, mechanized assembly and automatic lines were exceeded. The use of new equipment produced an economic effect of R3.2 billion.

In accordance with the social program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and on the basis of economic development, steady growth has been attained in the MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING STANDARDS OF THE PEOPLE.

The real per-capita income in the republic increased 14.5 percent, payments and allowances from the public funds of consumption increased 21.2 percent and totaled R19.5 billion last year. The average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees increased more than 12 percent and labor payments for kolkhoz peasants almost 29 percent.

In the last 4 years, more than 74 million square meters of housing space were put into service and made possible an improvement in housing conditions for 6.3 million persons.

It is a pleasure to note that progress was made both quantitatively and qualitatively--in improving the technology and organization of labor and in raising the qualifications, professional and cultural standards of our people.

The last all-union census shows that since 1970 the number of citizens with higher and secondary (special and general) education employed in the national economy increased in the republic more than 70 percent and totaled 14.8 million last year, or 572 per 1,000 working persons compared with 366 in 1970.

Thus we have every reason to say that the MAIN TASK SET BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS--TO INSURE A STEADY AND DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND A FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE WORKING PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY--IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED SUCCESSFULLY.

That results from our party's correct policy, from the selfless toil of the workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and from mutual assistance among all our country's peoples.

THE SOVIET TOILER--COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV CORRECTLY EMPHASIZED IN HIS SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY AWARDING THE LENIN PRIZE TO HIM--HIS MODESTY AND PATIENCE, HIS PERSISTENCE IN LABOR AND COURAGE IN BATTLE, HIS KINDNESS WITH PEOPLE AND DEVOTION TO THE GREAT LENINIST CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS DESERVE THE HIGHEST APPRAISAL AND RESPECT.

Those remarkable qualities of the Soviet people have been brilliantly portrayed in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books, "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Land," that have been awarded in a worthy manner the high prize bearing the name of great Lenin.

While objectively assessing the results of the fruitful work performed by our party and people, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, we never forget about our ability to do significantly better and more.

That is why it is only natural that, while analyzing, we primarily look at what returns have been produced by the enormous production and scientific potential, at what sectors lags have been permitted and why, and what is to be done to eliminate them.

That is what Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us and it is what our party's Central Committee expects from us. It is highly important to note that the work performed by Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast party organization was examined precisely from that point of view.

We must be perfectly aware that, notwithstanding all our doubtless achievements, a number of tasks, in particular those to improve production efficiency and the quality of work, are still being accomplished too slowly. Individual concrete tasks are being accomplished incompletely. At the same time the implementation of tasks set for some indexes under the 10th 5-Year Plan is, as they say, within our grasp. The utmost must be done to attain the goals set or to get as close as possible to them.

Certainly the results could have been better if all our cadres made better use of the qualitative and intensive factors of growth, if they were more resourceful and did not permit shortcomings in work. This in particular applies to the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, as well as construction, transport and the service sector.

Unfortunately, such negative phenomena as doctoring the books, mismanagement and breaches in labor discipline have not been eradicated everywhere.

Largely accountable for that is the fact that individual party committees, soviet and economic organs are still working in the old way and are slow in improving the style of their work. Exactingness in a number of places is low and the stereotype methods of management have not been overcome. Not all specialists have been creatively engaged in the process of production.

In this respect, serious charges can be made against Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom.

The oblast party organization, numbering more than 190,000 communists, has a rich experience in successfully accomplishing important national economic tasks. The workers class in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast is renowned for its glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

The people of the oblast have repeatedly initiated remarkable patriotic drives, including the great Stakhanovite movement. Even now, the oblast possesses many labor heroes well known all over the country, as Comrade B. T. Goncharenko said.

Both the economic possibilities and the experience accumulated through political leadership should enable the oblast party organization to accomplish more.

Yet the oblast has fallen short of the national economic plans for a number of indexes in industry, construction and agriculture. We should remember that Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast was criticized at the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. Unfortunately, even today it is to be noted that the number of lagging enterprises in the oblast has not been reduced.

This is a principled issue, comrades. We are drawing closer to routine party conferences at which party committees will render accounts on the work performed.

For this reason ALL OBKOMS, GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS ARE EXPECTED TO CAREFULLY SEE THAT THE UTMOST HAS BEEN DONE TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE PREVIOUS CONGRESSES AND CONFERENCES AND THAT ALL MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT CRITICAL REMARKS AND PROPOSALS MADE BY THE DELEGATES.

The scrutin has also shown that significant production losses and breaches in labor discipline were permitted in the oblast's national economy. [paragraph continues]

Some party committees failed to engage all basic party organizations and all communists in the resolute and businesslike struggle against those and other shortcomings. A number of party committees are still superficial in their analysis of the processes taking place in the economy, internal party life and ideological work.

We are confident that Voroshilovgradskaya Obkom and other party committees will draw the conclusions necessary from today's discussion and will take appropriate steps so that the style and methods of their activity fully meet the requirements of life and are in line with the tasks set by the 25th party congress and the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The scrutiny of the state of affairs in Voroshilovgradskaya and other oblasts has also shown weak spots in the work of a number of ministries and departments.

As was correctly noted here by the comrades, the following are a long way from having done their best to make the oblast's enterprises and projects work steadily and smoothly: the Ministry of the Coal Industry (Comrade N. K. Grinko); the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Ya. P. Kulikov); the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry (Comrade G. Ye. Lesnichiy); the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade G. K. Lubenets); and the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry (Comrade A. T. Shevchenko).

It was correctly noted today that the level of implementing discipline in individual ministries and departments is low; for this reason quite a few decisions and instructions are being implemented with delays or not even implemented at all. While inspecting enterprises, ministerial workers are zealous in finding shortcomings, but they give the collectives no appropriate assistance in eliminating them.

If, for example, a large enterprise such as the Pervomaysk coal mining association has--for 3 years running--failed to cope with the plan, and if the Kommunarsk metallurgical plant has been working poorly, can the officials of the ministries of the coal industry or of ferrous metallurgy restrict themselves to a statement of facts and to criticism alone?

If leadership at those enterprises is poor, people must be selected capable of remedying the state of affairs. If there are causes not depending on the collectives, the ministries along with the local party and soviet organs are obligated to eliminate them and to provide conditions that enable the enterprises to work smoothly and to fulfill the plans. If some problems call for the decisions of republic-level or all-union organs, then these problems must be substantiated and presented in time.

In brief, when individual enterprises--and the more so branches--are lagging for a long time, ministries and departments must not only provide a timely, close and qualified analysis; they must take concrete and well considered measures and obtain positive results.

Unfortunately, this is not always the case.

In connection with this it is appropriate to recall how our party's Central Committee views the role of ministries. "...MINISTRIES AND MINISTERS PERSONALLY,"--L. I. BREZHNEV POINTS OUT--"MUST BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE THE PARTY AND THE STATE FOR THE WORK OF THE BRANCHES THEY HEAD. [paragraph continues]

THEY ARE CALLED UPON TO INSURE THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES ON THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT-DAY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN ORDER TO MORE FULLY MEET THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BOTH IN ITS VOLUME AND ASSORTMENT AND IN QUALITY. IT IS AN IMPORTANT DUTY OF MINISTRIES TO USE ALL MEANS TO PROMOTE AND BOOST STATE DISCIPLINE AND TO INSURE EXEMPLARY ORDER AND HIGH EFFICIENCY IN THE WORK OF ENTERPRISES."

To make our ministries work precisely in this way, the republic's Council of Ministers Presidium and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee itself must still exercise great care. Only then we will be able to make full use of the great reserves available in every branch and every enterprise, will be able to further significantly improve the efficiency and quality of the entire work.

AT PRESENT, WHEN THE END OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD IS DRAWING EVER CLOSER, IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO CONCENTRATE ATTENTION AND EFFORTS ON THE DECISIVE ISSUES, AND TO MORE CLEARLY SPECIFY WHAT IS TO BE DONE AND HOW THE 1980 PLANS AND SOCIAL PLEDGES ARE TO BE FULFILLED.

The plans set for the first quarter of this year for raising production and labor productivity in industry were fulfilled.

The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R342 million, including 10,300 tons of petroleum, 488 million cubic meters of natural gas, 138,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, 130 tractors, 276,000 square meters of flax and 1.2 million square meters of silk fabrics, and a significant amount of other goods.

Although the quarterly plan was fulfilled, the volume of industrial production only increased 3 percent as against a planned annual increase of 4 percent. Labor productivity only rose 1.9 percent as against a 2.7 percent increase planned for the year. This accounted for 63 percent of the increase attained in industrial production.

Capital investments used in the 3 months amounted to R2.5 billion, or 3 percent more than last year. The plan for construction and assembly works was fulfilled 100.5 percent. It is known that there were objective difficulties in the first quarter of this year, but even taking them into account, we could have worked better.

MANY COLLECTIVES AND PRODUCTION FRONTRANKERS PREFULFILLED THEIR SOCIALIST PLEDGES IN HONOR OF THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF V. I. LENIN.

SOME 17,000 COLLECTIVES OF BRIGADES, SHIFTS, SECTORS AND ENTERPRISES AND MORE THAN 330,000 LABORERS HAVE ALREADY FULFILLED THE 5-YEAR TASKS. THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE BEEN DISTINGUISHED WITH HONORARY LENINIST CERTIFICATES.

The necessary work must be carried out everywhere to consolidate the political and labor enthusiasm aroused in preparations for the Leninist jubilee and to direct the working people's patriotic initiative at the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the final year of the 5-year period.

Certainly, we must, as in the past, keep the work of HEAVY INDUSTRY branches, and primarily of the COAL INDUSTRY, at the center of our attention. It is very unfortunate that early this year a number of mines were short of operating stopes, and some longwalls fitted with mechanized complexes in the first quarter this year fell short of the targeted load. Significant losses in coal output were incurred because machines and mechanisms were idle and because miners from stopes were engaged in auxiliary operations. [paragraph continues]

To compensate for that failure and to accomplish the tasks set for coal output in the second quarter of this year, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry intends to prepare and to put into operation 306 new longwall systems to replace the exhausted ones, to equip 10 additional stopes with mechanized complexes, to increase the number of longwall systems supplying 1,000 or more tons of coal daily, and at a number of mines to increase the number of miners working in stopes. The implementation of these measures must be taken under daily control.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have outlined important measures to speed up the construction, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of coal industry enterprises, and to improve working and living conditions for our republic's miners.

In the 11th 5-year period it is planned to allocate for those purposes 50 percent more capital investments than in the current one. These issues were discussed in detail at the party and economic aktivs conference held in Donetsk on 3 April.

The Ministry of the Coal Industry, Voroshilovgradskiy, Donetskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Lvovskiy and Volynskiy obkoms must organize their work in such a way as to accomplish what has been planned within the deadline set.

The struggle for the sources of energy resources has developed in the capitalist world; this has now become one of the main causes of acute conflict between capitalist states and countries producing and exporting petroleum.

In our country, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the utmost is being done to employ the raw material stocks available in the economic turnover. But one must take into account that the needs for fuel are growing and the mastering of new deposits implies ever larger outlays and complexities.

For this reason THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FUEL AND ELECTRIC ENERGY AND THE THRIFTY USE OF ENERGY RESOURCES ARE A NATIONAL ECONOMIC TASK OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Every party, trade union and Komsomol organization, all economic leaders, the soviets of people's deputies, people's control organs and labor collectives must take care every day to fully accomplish tasks set for conserving fuel and energy resources.

However, in the first quarter the limits set for electric energy consumption were significantly exceeded. Far too much electricity was consumed by the enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and by consumers in Nikolayevskiy, Khersonskiy and Krymskiy oblispolkoms. Also excessive gas consumption was recorded in the past 3 months, particularly in Zaporozhskaya, Kharkovskaya and Kievskaya oblasts.

This is inexcusable, because the enterprises of the ministries of motor transport and of the timber and wood processing industry, of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, as well as Lvovskaya, Poltavskaya and Cherkaskaya oblasts as a whole were able to cut their fuel and current consumption by 3 percent. It must be remembered that if our republic alone cuts its consumption of fuel and energy resources by 1 percent it means a saving of 2.6 million tons of conventional fuel.

It is necessary to operate gas deposits more efficiently, to reduce the losses of fuel that occurs in its extraction and transportation, to make better use of secondary and local resources, to commission in time power blocks at the Chernobyl, the Rovno and the South Ukrainian atomic power stations, to reduce idling of equipment to a minimum and to resolutely eliminate mismanagement and wastefulness in the use of energy resources.

Let me say a few sentences about FERROUS METALLURGY. This year the state of affairs in that branch has somewhat improved. The average daily output of metal has increased and the number of lagging enterprises has been reduced. The Krivoy Rog steel plant has begun to fulfill the plan for all indexes.

However, the planned production level has not been attained. The facilities with the poorest records were the Dzerzhinskiy, the Makeyevka, the Yenakiyevo and the Zhdanov Ilich plants, the Central and the Ingulets ore mining and concentration combines.

In the work of ferrous metallurgy there were some difficulties, in particular because some metallurgical plants, short of cars for transportation, were irregularly supplied with fusing agents, and coke-chemical plants were undersupplied by a number of mines with coking coal.

A number of plants failed to cope with the plan, as before, mainly because production was too poorly organized, aggregates and equipment were standing idle too long and technology was disregarded.

Because of this the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy should take more energetic measures to improve management at enterprises and to supply those enterprises with material resources, particularly raw materials.

The work of a number of CHEMICAL enterprises is causing concern. The development of that branch has absorbed large sums. In the past 4 years we put into operation new facilities for the production of 3.4 million tons of mineral fertilizers, or almost as much as the republic's entire output in 1960.

However, capacities have not been fully engaged. Thus the Rovno and the Cherkassy Azot associations have been falling significantly short of the production targets mainly because of poor technological discipline and because equipment was standing idle longer than scheduled.

As you know, comrades, measures have been mapped out for the development of the MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY that largely determines the rates of technical progress. This applies particularly to machine tool and diesel locomotive construction, to enterprises supplying turbines for atomic power stations, strong [energonasyshchennyye] T-130 tractors and machine complexes for them.

In connection with that, responsible tasks are confronting our republic's party organizations. The Ukraine's enterprises are responsible for one-fifth of all-union machine-building production, including almost one-fifth of machine toolbuilding production.

Questions concerning the further development of machine toolbuilding will be examined in April at a party and economic aktivs conference in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters.

The accomplishment of many tasks in practically all national economic branches depends to a significant extent on the state of affairs in CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

This year we expect to put into operation fixed assets worth R18.6 billion, 4 percent more than last year. To cope with this task, we must concentrate the efforts of builders and materials on projects that are about to be commissioned, on facilities of great state importance, on production capacities and units called for by the main guidelines for the development of the USSR national economy in 1976-80, on projects that are expected to supply raw materials for ferrous metallurgy, and the power, coal and chemical industries.

Particular attention is to be paid to projects that have been awaiting commissioning since last year. Those projects are almost completed and must without fail be handed over to the customers within the deadlines set.

In the near future the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee will examine reports by leaders of the construction ministries on the fulfillment of the 1980 plan and socialist pledges.

While implementing the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, party organizations, soviet and economic organs are taking steps to further develop ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORT and to improve the use of cars, locomotives, trucks and ships. This has made it possible to somewhat increase the volume of transportation. However, there are shortcomings in the organization of the fulfillment of the plan for transportation, including for the transportation of coal, metallurgical raw materials, oil products, mineral fertilizers and construction freight; rolling stock is being used inefficiently, and on the Lvov, the Southern and the Southwestern railroads car turnover has slowed down. Particularly significant car demurrages have been permitted at the enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and at many projects. The use of cars has deteriorated in Zaporozhskaya, Rovenskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts. There are also quite a few charges about the work of passenger transport.

Hence it is necessary to persistently work to improve the planning and organization of transportation, to strengthen party influence in transport, and to raise the efficiency of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. This is exactly what the CPSU Central Committee directs in its decision on measures to improve party political work in railroad transport.

Now let me speak about AGRICULTURE. Current questions and the positive work experience in that branch will be examined at a conference of obkom secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of a number of ministries, and only the most important things will now be dealt with.

Despite the shortage of feed resources because of last year's drought, we have preserved the number of cattle and poultry. However, we have been unable to keep their productivity at the level attained.

This has affected the procurements of produce. Although the first-quarter national economic plan for meat purchases was overfulfilled, the volume of those purchases, compared with the corresponding period of last year, has decreased. Sales of milk to the state have declined, too. All that has affected the supplies to the population. Thus one of the most urgent and important tasks confronting agriculture continues to be to increase the output and procurements of animal produce, particularly of milk and meat.

The speaker and those taking the floor in the debate correctly noted that the successful accomplishment of that task primarily depended on the consolidation of the feed base, that is on increased grain and feed production.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have worked out and are undertaking practical measures to insure a gross output this year of 53 million tons of grain. This will enable us to attain the level provided for under the 5-year plan for the average annual output of grain, to fulfill pledges for grain sales to the state and better provide cattle and poultry with feed grain.

A great deal has been done in this respect. It is important now to carry out all spring field operations well and rapidly. That applies particularly to sowing spring crops and, whenever it is needed, to resow winter crops. It is also important to insure that each hectare sown is well tended, that all areas sown with grain are preserved for the harvest, and that reserve sowing is carried out as planned.

Corn growing must be watched particularly in order to obtain at least 35-40 quintals of corn per hectare, and on the areas where industrial technology is applied to obtain at least 50-60 quintals.

Farms, rayons and oblasts--to meet the stockbreeding needs in coarse, juicy, green and other kinds of feed and to improve albumen balance in feeding--following the example set by Kievskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts, are about to complete long-term comprehensive plans for the development of feed production.

The point is to fully utilize additional measures to increase the production of feed and to improve its quality. The procurement of feed this year must increase by at least one-third, reaching 35.3 feed units per head of cattle, and in the next 5-year period the problem of providing for the needs of stockbreeding must be fully resolved.

In connection with this one must raise objections with regard to our practice of employing only 8 percent of the capital investments used in agriculture in the development of the feed base. If we want to accomplish the task properly, capital investments in feed production must at least double.

And here is one more remark. In recent years feed production has turned into a large-scale independent branch. To produce feed, we use 42 percent of all farm lands. There are 22,000 feed shops, about 400 inter-farm combined feed and other enterprises. About 500,000 persons are engaged in the growing, procuring and processing of feed.

And yet who directly runs this enormous business? In the best of cases, general agronomists who spent only an insignificant part of their training in the study of feed production.

The Ministry of Agriculture has administrations both for cadre training and for feed, but the problems of training qualified specialists for feed production and material incentives for them have, thus far, not been solved. By the way, we also have been training too few veterinarians and zootechnicians.

The appropriate ministries and the gosplan would have been well advised to tackle those problems a long time ago.

Moreover, the calculations and experience prove that it is impossible to insure the rates necessary for increasing milk and meat production without increasing the number of cattle, particularly of cows. In the current 5-year period the number of cows at the republic's farms has increased by 533,000, or 8.6 percent. This is a rate of about 2 percent annually.

But kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kievskaya Oblast have increased the number of cows more than 15 percent, bringing it to almost 27 per 100 hectares of farm land. This has also made it possible to increase the number of large horned cattle as a whole 12 percent, or 73 animals per 100 hectares of farm land. As a result of this, the average annual purchases of milk have increased 26 percent, and those of meat have increased more than 18 percent.

At the same time the number of cows in the communal sector of Kharkovskaya Oblast, for example, has increased only 5 percent in the current 5-year period, procurement of meat only 2 percent and of milk 6 percent. Certainly for comrades I. I. Sakhnyuk, A. P. Bezdetko and leaders of other oblasts there is something to think about and to work on.

The specialists hold that the number of cattle should increase at an annual average rate of 3 percent. That is precisely the guideline that we should follow.

Of course, it is important at the same time to improve the breeds and productive qualities of cattle.

To fulfill the plan for the purchase of milk, this year we must increase per-cow milk yields by 120-130 kilograms, and in the near future those yields must be brought to 3,000-3,500 kilograms.

Science and practice provide data showing that the quickest and most effective way to raise the productivity of a milk herd is to use all heifers available for reproduction, that makes it possible to then select the best animals to enlarge the herd. It is no coincidence that in Krymskaya, Lvovskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts, where this practice has been applied, per-cow milk yields average 2,800-3,000 kilograms, while in Kirovgradskaya, Odesskaya, Khmelnitskaya and some other oblasts they only average 2,200-2,300 kilograms. Certainly, our agricultural organs (Comrades M. V. Khorunzhiy, and N. A. Korzh) and the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrade G. A. Bogdanov) must trace a clearer line in this respect and must persistently implement it.

There is another point, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that is of great importance for the republic.

You know that the Ukraine bears great responsibility for the satisfaction of the country's needs in sugar. Nonetheless, in the 4 years our sugar output fell far short of the 5-year tasks. Unfortunately, neither the Ministries of Agriculture and Food industry, nor the scientific research institutes for sugar beets and the sugar refining industry have thus far presented concrete estimates and proposals to remedy the situation.

Only when the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee issued an instruction were proposals worked out for the further development of the sugar refining industry and were concrete measures drawn up for increasing sugar beet and sugar production. They have been sent to oblasts and rayons and if they are implemented at every kolkhoz, sovkhoz and plant, this year we will be able to cope with the plan for sugar output.

And here is the last point to which I would like to call attention--increasing returns from scientific and production potential already existing in agriculture and from the enormous outlays in the branch, surpassing R5 billion annually.

Following the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the countryside experienced great social changes. It suffices to say that in the past 4 years the average annual gross output of that branch in the communal sector exceeded its volume in 1961-65 1.6 times. [paragraph continues]

In the same timespan labor productivity increased 88 percent. Those are quite good indexes. But the analysis and calculations show that returns from the outlays made could and should have been significantly larger.

Even the following data attest to the reserves available in the current 5-year period. The gross output of agriculture in Khersonskaya, Krymskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts has increased 12-14 percent, but at the same time in Kirovgradskaya and Odesskaya oblasts it has increased less than 5 percent and in Nikolayevskaya Oblast 8 percent.

Or let us take stockbreeding. In the past 8 years outlays in the development of the production basis in that branch totaled R8 billion. This made it possible to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization at stockbreeding farms, to reduce labor costs and to free, in terms of the livestock available, 200,000 workers, or 13 percent. And if we were able to reduce labor expenditure per unit of production in kolkhoz stockbreeding to the sovkhoz level it would free about 400,000 more.

Here is another fact. In recent years, in Zakarpatskaya, Chernovitskaya, Ternopolskaya, Vinnitskaya, Volynskaya and Rovenskaya oblasts workloads per worker engaged in stockbreeding have practically not changed and amounted to 12-14 animals, while in Krymskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kharkovskaya, Kersonskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Donetskaya oblasts they averaged 20-23 animals.

OBKOMS, OBLISPOLKOMS, THE AGRICULTURAL MINISTRIES AND THEIR LOCAL ORGANS ARE EXPECTED TO DRAW FROM THAT SERIOUS CONCLUSION, TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF WORK AT KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES IN LINE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JULY 1978 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND TO INCREASE IN THAT FIELD THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF FARM MANAGERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Comrades: Comrade B. T. Goncharenko and the comrades participating in the debate noted that a significant increase in labor productivity was one of the key tasks for all branches of agriculture both at present and in the long run. That is motivated by the need to increase the effectiveness of production and by the fact that the sources of our labor force have dwindled.

Leaders of ministries, departments, party, soviet and economic organs must be perfectly aware that this task can only be accomplished through utilization of reserves in each branch, that is through better engagement of labor resources on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress and of improving management labor organization.

First of all, it is imperative to take persistent pains to reduce manual labor that still absorbs many people, particularly in auxiliary production.

Second, it is necessary to more vigorously implement measures worked out in connection with the well known decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on reducing losses in working time and the fluctuation of cadres. According to statistical data, significant losses in working time in the republic's industry and construction were incurred last year because of violations of labor discipline. Absences from work with the consent of management caused almost half the losses accounted for.

Third, the construction of new enterprises must be considered very carefully, with an eye to the existing manpower balance. The fact that many people from suburban rayons commute to work in Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov and other large cities daily results from insufficient attention to this question.

While planning new construction one must always look far ahead and proceed from general state interests. One must not be g ided by considerations of momentary advantages and even less by narrow departmental or parochial considerations. In addition, one must consider if the existing production capacities are fully utilized and loaded and if all working places are manned. A number of enterprises in some oblasts have permitted a decline in the shift intensity factor.

The Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences are obligated to work out an interbranch program to increase the effectiveness of manpower utilization in the republic's national economy.

As you can see, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, TASKS PRESENTED BY LIFE ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY LARGE-SCALE AND COMPLEX EACH YEAR.

THEIR SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT CALLS FOR A CREATIVE AND RESOURCEFUL ATTITUDE, FOR HIGH RESPONSIBILITY AND THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF WORKERS. AS COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV CORRECTLY NOTED, "WHEREVER PEOPLE SIT WITH THEIR ARMS CROSSED AND WAIT FOR INSTRUCTIONS FROM ABOVE ON ANY ISSUE, NO SUCCESS CAN BE EXPECTED. ON THE CONTRARY, IF PEOPLE BOLDLY SET ABOUT THE JOB, MAKE ROOM FOR INITIATIVE AND FOLLOW SENSIBLE INITIATIVES--SUCCESS IS CERTAIN."

To accomplish the tasks confronting us we must systematically and profoundly analyze, we must work out constructive, well considered and timely measures and we must persistently work to implement them.

Workers showing incompetence, inertness, helplessness in organization and superficiality in their attitude to the job must be corrected and taught and no one must be afraid to draw organizational conclusions about those who are unable to improve the situation; one must admit the mistake committed in their promotion.

In preparations for the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and for party conferences every party committee, basic party organization, and all ministries and departments must have a careful look at how organizational, political, engineering and economic measures taken everywhere after the 25th CPSU Congress are being implemented and how socialist pledges adopted for the present 5-year period are being fulfilled.

At the same time it is important to bear in mind that when we speak of implementation of the 25th party congress decisions we do not merely mean in the sphere of production. The congress decisions encompass the complex of issues involving political, economic and social life and organizational and ideological work.

For the present 5-year period the republic has outlined important measures to build houses, children's preschools, hospitals and polyclinics, to expand the network of public catering enterprises in production and many others. All these issues directly involve the interests of thousands of people. They must be constantly in the focus of the attention of party organizations, soviet and economic organs.

Party committees are obligated to take constant pains to consolidate party ranks, to improve selection to the party and the education of communists, to raise their vanguard role in production and public life and to intensify party influence at important sectors of work.

While accomplishing any economic, organizational or educational task, one must always see the political sense and the political effects of the decisions adopted and the moves made.

"...THE MORE EDUCATED THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE," L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "AND THE WIDER THE CIRCLE OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE IS, THE GREATER THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LEVEL AND QUALITY OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK WILL BE."

To make the entire educational and propaganda work vivid and creative at all levels and in all fields and to resolutely eradicate formalism and inclination to stereotypes--that is how the CPSU Central Committee sets the task.

The complexity of the present-day international situation and the aggravation in ideological antagonism also call for increased efficiency and vigor in our propaganda and agitation.

All of you know that anti-Soviet imperialist propaganda has now become particularly malicious and its methods are increasingly perfidious and refined. Our class adversaries have launched a psychological war against the socialist countries in the full sense of the term and they find ever new forms of anti-Soviet subversive activity. The ideological saboteurs put emphasis on the falsification of the economic policy pursued by the party and the Soviet state, on discrediting our entire political system. Bitter attacks have been launched against the principles of social property in production means, the planning system in the economy and the kolkhoz system, and attempts are being made to thrust on our people, particularly the young ones, private-property aspirations, grabbing practices, individualism and other norms of the bourgeois way of life that are alien to us.

That is why it is necessary to constantly analyze the properties and methods of activity conducted by our ideological adversary and his special services, to draw appropriate conclusions and to offer well substantiated and timely rebuffs to the slanderous fabrications of hostile propaganda. It is imperative to skillfully and in a qualified and substantiated way reveal the defects of capitalism as a system of exploitation, oppression and violence, to convincingly show by concrete facts from our daily lives the advantages of the socialist social system.

No matter how refined ideological saboteurs abroad are, the indisputable fact is that every day of our lives produces ever new evidence of correctness, foresight and realism in our party's policy and of the unanimous support for it on the part of the Soviet people.

OUR PEOPLE WARMLY AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY ENDORSE THE PURPOSEFUL AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO WITH COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD.

THAT WAS MANIFESTED WITH NEW VIGOR BY THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME SOVIETS OF UNION AND AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS AND TO THE LOCAL SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES.

Also the powerful upsurge in patriotic initiatives and socialist competitions, widely developed in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and of the 35th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War are evidence of this.

At the end Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine are perfectly aware of their tasks and responsibility for their accomplishment and they are firmly resolved to implement the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year period and to meet the 26th CPSU congress in a worthy manner.

PAZHITNEV VIEWS NEED FOR WORK ON WINTER CROPS

LD240935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Tending Winter Crops in Timely Fashion"]

[Text] The winter crop fields require special attention. In most rayons the crops have survived well and the main thing now is to ensure proper tending and to increase in good time the nutrient reserves in the soil. Concern for winter crops fills the lives of agronomists, machine operators and agricultural pilots. In the Ukraine, where more than 10 million dectares are sown with valuable cereals, topdressing had been applied to about half the sown area by the beginning of the month, and the figures for the North Causcasus and the Central Chernozem Region were 49 percent and 24 percent respectively. On the initiative of rural specialists and leading working people, progressive methods of fertilizer application are being used in a number of rayons. One of them is the root method, in which the fertilizer is placed at a depth of 3-5 cm. This and other innovations capable of increasing fields' output must be used on as large a scale as possible.

While the winter crops are rapidly gathering strength in southern areas, they are only just free--or still in the process of becoming free--of snow in northern areas. So it is important for agronomical services there to carefully investigate the sown area, check its condition over and over again, and specify areas for resowing or "repair" of crops. Orlovskaya Oblast was one of the first in the Non-Chernozem Zone to start tending the winter crop field. It has been increased by 130,000 hectares there. At the same time farmers in some places are being slow to carry out the important agrotechnical procedure. Winter crops are still being topdressed slowly in Turkmenia, Moldavia and Armenia. The winter crop field requires a comprehensive approach and all-round attention. The state is increasing fertilizer deliveries to the countryside. The main thing now is to make rational use of them and not to miss the best times for topdressing the winter crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have the necessary vehicle pool. At the same time there must be better reliance on assistance from agricultural aviation, particularly where it is still difficult to use ground facilities because of the fields' high moisture content. Considerable areas of winter crops are sown on irrigated or drained land, especially on farms in Central Asia, the Volga Region and the Non-Chernozem Zone. It is important to ensure the maximum harvest return from reclaimed land. What is the first essential here? Giving the crops full doses of fertilizer and strictly observing the irrigation procedure. Timely tending of winter crops, like success in the harvest campaign as a whole, is assured wherever thorough preparations have been made in advance for spring. That is the attitude toward this important work in most kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives. At the same time presowing work has even now not been finished in some places. Thus many tractors, plows and drills, including fertilizer drills, are still unserviceable on farms in the Mariyskaya ASSR and Permskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts. But the amount of field work there is considerable, as is the size of the winter grainfield.

Leading farm collectives solve the questions of increasing winter grain production comprehensively and on a large scale. Displaying daily concern for raising yields, they are thinking about how to increase grain harvests in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Considerable areas of wheat and rye will be sown on fallow this fall. It is important to plow that land at the optimum time, to fertilize it well and to keep a constant check that the fields remain clear. Concern must be shown right now for the next harvest's seed, and seed fields must be tended with particular care. Concern for the winter field is concern for successfully solving the grain problem. That must be taken into account in the spring work plans of party, soviet and economic organs and everyone who lives and works in the countryside.